FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 16, 1854. [NO. 1950]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

$3 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

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HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, Principal.
Miss ANN MARGARET MCEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
Wm. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Third Session of the School opens JULY the 17th, and closes December 1st.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Deportment will be sent out semi-annually, and no student found to be of bad character, will be permitted to remain in the Institution.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the students.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber has ample accommodations and desires to take all the Female Boarders into his own family.

Tuition in both Departments $8, $10, $12 50, to $15 per Session. Extra—Music on Piano Forte, with use of instrument $20; Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal or either of the Teachers.

Carlonton, June 6, 1854. 5-*tf

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fourth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 7th day of August next. The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the other facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we will particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, June 16, 1854. 6*tf

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my TRACT OF LAND, containing 1,530 acres. This Land is situated in Marion Dist. S. C. and is intersected by the roads leading from Harlleesville, S. C., to Cashua Ferry on Great Pedee, and from Marion C. H. to Bennettsville, and about nine miles from the former place. This Land is heavily timbered, and well adapted for Farming, Turpentine, &c. A portion of the Land is in a good state of cultivation, on which are comfortable buildings.

A further description is unnecessary, as purchasers will examine for themselves.

☞ A bargain can be had in the purchase of this Land by an early application to the subscriber on the premises.

J. L. McRAE.

Selkirk, S. C., July 15, 1854. 16*4m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,

New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, Deep River.

Those Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-*tf

HIDES WANTED.

I WILL give the highest prices for Dry or Green Hides in exchange for Leather or goods at my Store at Chalk Level, Cumberland County, N. C.

A. H. DEWAR.

Sept. 25, 1854. 34-6t*

New Goods!

AND NEW RULES, AT WHITE OAK, N. C.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, and by the first of October next will have in Store, the LARGEST STOCK that has ever been offered in this place. He will keep on hand a good assortment of

Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Groceries of all kinds, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Earthen and Glass-ware, Iron, Salt, Nails, Tin Ware, &c.,

All of which will be sold for the Cash, and that alone. After the first of October next I shall sell entirely for CASH, and I hope that none of my customers will have any hard thoughts or think hard of me for making these rules, as I am compelled to do so.

Notwithstanding my business will be Cash after the 1st of October, I will take in exchange for Goods ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, such as Timber, Turpentine, Tar, Shingles, Beeswax, Tallow, Cotton Rags, Socks, and all kinds of Country Produce whatever, for which I will pay the highest cash price; and after the 1st of October, I shall sell Goods TEN PER CENT. LOWER than I now do, for Cash.

☞ Those having accounts with me are requested to make settlement, either by Note or the Cash, as I am compelled to have annual settlements.

WM. S. MELVIN.

September 11, 1854. 30*6tpd

1,000 SPIRITS TURPENTINE

CASKS now on hand and for sale at $2 25 Cash. Interest will be charged on acc'ts for Bbls. after 6 days.

Orders for Bbls. left at the Stores of Messrs. Cook & Johnson or Jas. G. Cook, Esq. will be attended to.

ALSO,

125,000 BRICK will be ready for delivery about 15th October from my Brick Yard in Campbellton.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 30*-tf

DENTISTRY.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Surgeon Dentist,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that agreeable to appointment, he is again at home. He may be found at his rooms, near the Market, where he will be pleased to receive calls and wait on those in need of a Dentist.

All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

Oct. 2, 1854. 36*tf

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will expose to public sale, on Saturday the 14th of November, at the residence of the late Mrs. Isabella McNeill, on the east side of Cape Fear River, Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, and other perishable property belonging to her estate. Terms made known on day of sale.

THOS. J. BULLA, Ex'r.

Oct. 7, 1854. 38*-2t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12, 1854.

Walter A. Huske, Esq. of this town, was lately appointed, by Judge Manly, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity of Cumberland county, in place of Arch'd A. T. Smith, Esq., deceased.

At the Superior Court of Bladen county, last week—Judge Manly presiding,—Henry Barnhill was tried for the murder of a Mr. Johnson, in New Hanover county, in 1853. He was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to be branded and to be imprisoned 3 months. The prosecution was conducted by J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; the defence by Robt. Strange, Jr. and Col. J. G. McDugald.

Geo. W. Baxter, Esq., Attorney at Law, and late Whig candidate for the State Senate, died at Rutherfordton on the 1st inst.

Franklin B. McMillan, Esq., another Whig candidate for the Senate at the late election, died in Ashe county on the same day.

Asa Biggs and George Bower are recommended by a "Western democrat," through the Goldsborough Republican, for U. S. Senators.

MR. CLINGMAN.—"*Republics are Ungrateful.*"—This has been a proverb. We fear that we must add to it, that *Republicans* are ungrateful, in view of the following from the last Goldsboro' Republican:—

"We hold that Mr. Clingman has no claims upon the Democracy for so great a promotion and he ought not to expect it. There are men in the State who have been co-operating with the Democratic party, ever since they first began life—who advocated and defended its principles when Democracy *was not in the ascendency*, with as much zeal as they do now. These, we think, are the men to be rewarded. Let us reward those who were with us, and fought with us, in the dark days as well as when the sun of victory shone upon us, and not those who, when we needed their assistance most, were battling with all their might against us, but who, when they saw that we had overcome our adversaries, deserted their own ranks and fled to ours. We want to get better acquainted with such men—we want to see if their motives are really sincere, before we are willing to entrust them with the highest post of honor within the gift of the people of the State."

The severity of the above consists in its *truth*. And we submit to the Locofoco friends of Mr. Clingman that it is quite as severe as anything said of Mr. Clingman by Whig papers.

The Fayetteville *Observer* did not "come down" upon us half as hard as we expected, for the little squib which we let off a day or two since, about the expediency of the merchants of Fayetteville practically illustrating their regard for Southern Rights, &c., by purchasing their goods, wares, and merchandize here, in our town, rather than from Northern Abolitionists. The papers were barren of interest, we wanted a paragraph, the idea of punishing *one* abolition house in New York, by a withdrawal of custom, as the Fayetteville merchant did, when the *whole* are alike, struck us as being peculiar, so we penned a trifle for the amusement of our friends up the river. The *Observer* might have retaliated by alluding to the fact that there are larger *wholesale* Dry Goods establishments in Fayetteville than here; a fact very honorable to the industry and business of our neighbor; but we suppose it cared not to boast.

In reply to the questions of the *Observer*, we have to state that the Wilmington merchants get very many of their goods from "the North," from "the abolitionists;" that of course it would be better policy for the Fayetteville merchants to buy there too, but that if they are desirous of standing up stiffly for the rights of the South, and of achieving Southern Independence, &c., the Wilmington merchants would be happy to afford them the opportunity at "a slight advance" on northern prices. We must pay for our luxuries.

As regards the cotton goods, &c., we would state that not only have our merchants purchased in N. Y. similar goods to those manufactured in Fayetteville, but they have brought *some of the identical goods*. Why? Because the manufacturers of Fayetteville and vicinity afford them on more favorable terms to an abolition market, than they did in a town of their own State. How is this?—*Wilmington Herald.*

In regard to the last paragraph of the above, we may be allowed to ask, is the fact as there stated? We question it. The manufacturers here seek a market. They cannot find one at home, because home merchants prefer to go abroad to purchase. They are thus driven to the necessity of shipping their productions to the North where a market can be found. It may sometimes happen, possibly, that the goods are there sold at a lower price than was expected when they were shipped. But we know, for instance, that the heavy sheetings of one of our factories are sold here, even by the single bale, at 7¼ cents, 90 days, whilst they are selling at the North at 8 to 8¼, 6 and 8 months. That is to say, a bale of sheetings, containing 1000 yards, is sold here for $75, 90 days credit, and at the North for $80 to $81 25, 6 to 8 months credit. Now which are the 'more favorable terms?' Yet the merchants of Wilminton do not buy here, nor indeed do our own town merchants, to any thing like the extent that might be desired.

LOCOFOCO RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.—The present electioneering contest in Pennsylvania affords another example of that peculiar species of retrenchment and reform for which the Locofoco party, from Gen. Jackson down, has been remarkable. The partisans of Gov. Bigler have been claiming great credit for him on the ground that during the past year he paid off nearly a million of the public debt. It appears, however, on investigation, that while that amount of the old debt, bearing but five per cent interest, has been paid off, *a larger amount of new debt, at six per cent. has been created.*

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.—There has been a great Convention of the Know Nothings in New York, consisting of nearly 1000 Delegates, at which another set of Candidates for Governor, &c. was nominated. Daniel Ullman, a highly respectable lawyer and politician, received the nomination for Governor, and G. A. S. Scraggs for Lieut. Governor. This makes four candidates for Governor, viz: Clark, whig and abolition; Bronson, Loco and anti-abolition; Seymour, Loco and abolition; and Ullman, Whig and Know Nothing.

When the Whigs nominated Clark, there was not the slightest doubt of his election, along with his associates for the other offices. But when they all, not satisfied with the strong anti-slavery platform of the Whig Convention, went further and adopted the abolition platform, the result began to be doubtful; and now it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to tell whose chance is the best. Many of the Whigs, even anti-slavery and anti-Nebraska Whigs, have renounced Clark and his associates since they mounted the abolition platform. And we have some hopes that they will be beaten. But we have no desire that any one should be elected. If we could ever bring ourselves to favor the election of a Locofoco, we should go for Bronson, as some of our Southern Whig contemporaries do, because he is anti-administration and anti-abolition. But we have long made it a rule, when we cannot get a Whig to be neutral. And we care not a button, therefore, who succeeds in the coming contest in the great State of New York.

A STRANGE PRESENTMENT.—The Grand Jury of Richland District, S. C., among its presentments, has recommended the re-opening of the African slave trade! They set forth its supposed advantages, and even necessity, to the South, and justify its humanity and morality! All this is in entire keeping with the ridiculousness of the application which they propose to make to the general government to remove the present restrictions on that trade!

We cannot wonder that men who have so little sense as to propose such an application, should, in the arguments by which they attempt to support their conclusions, have supplied the abolitionists with ammunition enough to serve them for months. We never saw a more indiscreet paper, even from the pen of an abolitionist, than this of the Grand Jury of Richland District, S. C. It ought never to have been written, and still less to have been published.

Dr. Graham, who killed Col. Loring in the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on the 2d of Aug. last, has had his trial, and been convicted of manslaughter in the second degree. The punishment is from 4 to 7 years in the penitentiary. A bill of exceptions will be filed.

After the trial had progressed several days, it was found that a cousin of the prisoner's wife was on the jury. After much difficulty, it was agreed to set him aside, and continue the trial with the remaining 11 jurors.

THE GREYTOWN VICTORY.—The Hon. W. Willkins, President of a Locofoco mass meeting at Pittsburg, Penn., delivered a speech "glorifying the action of the Government in the Greytown affair."

Every man to his taste. It may have been a glorious act for *this* administration to perform; but we suspect there never has been another which would not have been ashamed of it; and we hope there never will be.

The Washington Union says,—

"The people of the South will remain calm and unexcited whilst these contests of passions and violence are being played out at the North. The result will prove to them that the northern democrats are the only allies on whom they can depend."

Certainly! Such allies as Pierce, who favored the Nebraska bill *because* in his opinion it was "a measure of freedom," under which "no new slave State could ever again come into the Union." And Douglas, who justified the same bill *because* it obliterated ANY line up to which slavery might go. And Cass, who told the abolitionists of Michigan how he thanked God that he lived in a free State.

These allies may be depended on for the spoils, whenever they have the power to dispense them; but for nothing else.

MIKE WALSH.—The Locofocos of New York city have again disgraced themselves by nominating this notorious drunkard and rowdy for re-election to Congress.

Mr. Cutting, the most respectable of the four city members, was re-nominated, but declined.

The Know Nothing Locofoco Ticket for Congress and the Legislature has triumphed in California, against the Whig ticket and the regular Locofoco ticket.

Every body has heard of the gentleman who described his country seat as having a "Lemonade" in front, a "Porto-rico" to each wing, a "Pizarro" in the rear, with an "Anecdote" by which the water was conveyed into a "Resurrection" in the "Erie". If we had ever heard of that gentleman's having taken up his residence south of Mason and Dixon's line we should have no doubt that he was identical with the one who, as a Louisiana correspondent narrates, thus announced some contemplated architectural improvements:

"I contend" said he, "among other 'pusillanimous things, to put a' 'Disclosure' around that field plant a 'Harbor' in the middle, and cut a 'Revenue' up to the door. And then when I have built a 'Perdition, to my house, I shall be able to receive my friends in a "hostile manner."

Rev. Silliman Ives, the distinguished convert to Romanism, is expected shortly to arrive in Philadelphia from Europe, and take up his residence there.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville, to respond to the call of a General Convention of the friends of Internal Improvement, at Salisbury, on the 2d November,

On motion, Geo. McNeill, Esq. was called to the Chair, and W. T. Horne appointed Secretary.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the object of said Convention, and will send Delegates thereto; and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint 25 Delegates; and that the Delegation be authorised to fill any vacancy in their number.

The Chairman appointed the following Delegates, viz:

C. B. Mallett, E. J. Hale, H. L. Myrover, A. A. McKethan, Henry Lilly, John Eccles, John H. Cook, Sam'l J. Hinsdale, E. L. Winslow, Jno. A. Williams, Duncan McLaurin, D. G. McRae, John D. Williams, Jas. Kyle, W. McL. McKay, Jas. Banks, Jos. Arey, J. W. Cameron, Wm. B. Wright, E. W. Willkings, Arch'd McLean, Wm. G. Broadfoot, John M. Rose, J. H. Roberts.

On motion, George McNeill and W. T. Horne were named as members of the Delegation.

Adjourned.

GEO. McNEILL, Ch'n.

W. T. HORNE, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RAIL ROAD MEETING IN SAMPSON.

Pursuant to notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Sampson was held at the Court House in Clinton, on the 7th inst. On motion of Isaac Boykin, Esq. Dr. Henry A. Bizzell was appointed Chairman, and Josiah Johnson chosen Secretary.

The object of the meeting was duly explained by the chairman.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. John R. Beaman, Wm. S. Devane, Amos Royal, and J. Johnson, was selected to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The committee through its chairman presented the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, An Internal Improvement Convention will assemble in the town of Salisbury, on the 2d day of November next, and whereas, the citizens of Sampson feel a deep interest in the purposes for which said Convention is called, therefore

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint fifty Delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That the citizens of Sampson view with delight the efforts that are being made to secure to our beloved State the important advantages that ever result from the adoption of a wise and liberal system of internal improvement; and they hereby tender the right hand of fellowship to all who are laboring for a consummation so devoutly to be wished.

Resolved, That whilst we entertain friendly feelings towards other schemes of internal improvement within our borders, we desire to make it known that the contemplated Rail Road from Beaufort, via Onslow C. H., Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, to Salisbury, is deemed by us an enterprise ranking with the first of its kind in importance to our State, and therefore, justly entitled to the favorable consideration of the Convention.

On motion of A. A. McKoy, Esq. the foregoing resolutions, &c., were unanimously adopted.

In accordance with the first resolution the following gentlemen were appointed delegates, viz:

W. C. Draughon, Jas. C. Williams, Josiah Johnson, Patrick Murphy, Dr. Jas. A. Bizzell, A. E. McKoy, W. S. Devane, A. A. McKoy, S. R. Ireland, Isaac Boykin, C. A. Harrison, C. H. Stevens, O. M. White, Wm. R. McKenzie, Jno. C. Williams, J. H. Hawley, M. J. Faison, R. C. Holmes, Isham Royal, Thos. H. Holmes, Alfred Johnson, Jas. A. Moore, Francis Pugh, Jona. Carr, Everett Peterson, Thos. Chesnutt, Thos I. Faison, Wm. Faison, Dr. Thos. J. Boykin, Dr. J. W. Page, J. W. Lane, John B. Lane, L. C. Graves, Amos Royal, Col. J. H. Daughtry, W. H. Herring, Dr. E. F. Shaw, Richard Parish, Jas. P. Treadwell, Wm. A. Faison, David A. Bizzell, A. N. Matthis, G. W. Draughon, Dr. W. F. Berry, Dr. E. L. Perkins, T. W. Boykin, W. Ashford, T. Moore, Jno. W. Brown, Dr. John C. Monk, R. A. Moseley, Dr. Thos. Bunting, W. H. Bryan, Jno. R. Beaman, Jno. A. Oates, R. R. Bell, W. L. Underwood, Livingston Faison, W. L. McGary, W. Thomson, Arthur Brown, J. Hines, Joseph Glass, and Dr. H. A. Bizzell.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to forward copies of the proceedings to the Wilmington, Fayetteville and Salisbury papers for publication.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. C. P. Jones, and Messrs. A. A. McKoy, Wm. S. Devane and Josiah Johnson.

Meeting adjourned *sine die*.

HENRY A. BIZZELL, Chairman.

JOSIAH JOHNSON, Sec'y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN IRELAND.

Diabolical attempt to throw a Railway Train with a Protestant Association—(900 persons)—over a Precipice!—Partial success of the Scheme. The Roman Catholics accused of the Crime.

A most atrocious outrage, having its origin in the Irish Catholic and Protestant feuds, had caused much indignation throughout all England and Ireland, when the steamer left. An excursion train with *nine hundred* passengers, including most of the Protestant gentry of the country, had been on a visit from Enniskillen to Londonderry, and on returning at night the train was thrown off the track by huge blocks of stone placed so as to throw the cars over a precipitous embankment. Owing to the caution of Lord Enniskillen, who placed himself on the engine with the driver, the train was proceeding at a very slow pace, otherwise the consequences must have been fearful. As it was, several persons were killed and wounded.

The London Morning Herald characterizes the affair as an attempt at a "Romish massacre of Protestants." The Times alluded to it as intended to be a repetition of "St. Bartholomew's."

BUFFALO, (N. Y.) Oct. 9.

Steamboat Disaster—Deplorable Loss of Life.—The steamer "E. K. Collins" was burnt last evening, and in the destruction *twenty three* lives were lost!

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.

Steamer Burnt.—The steamer Princess was burnt near Natchez yesterday, by which accident several persons perished. 3,300 bales of cotton were destroyed.

The South Side "Democrat" of yesterday puts forth the following confession:

"As it has been truly remarked, old lines and principles are obliterated, and the Whig and Democratic parties appear alike split into fierce and unnumbered factions, amid the chaos and smoke of whose strife, the black flag of Seward and abolition alone is conspicuous."

We hope our South Side cotemporary feels better after this candid confession that the Whig and Democratic parties appear *alike* split into fierce and unnumbered factions. We have not pretended to conceal the fact that the Whig party was somewhat split, but all the while we have had the harmony of the great national Democratic party pictured in glowing colors by Southern Democratic journals. Now, however, both parties are split *alike*, according to the "Democrat." This we have known all along, and were surprised to find Democratic journals so slow to see it, or so reluctant to confess it. They will have additional evidence of this before long. Breakers are ahead and *cannot* be escaped.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Pee Dee Bridge Completed.—We are rejoiced to say that the bridge over the Pee Dee River, on the line of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, is completed at last; and that the regular passenger train passed over it on yesterday. *Wil. Herald.*

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 10.

Florida Election.—Returns from Florida indicate that Maxwell, Democrat, is elected to Congress by 500 majority. The Legislature is Democratic.

Six Days from Philadelphia to Fayetteville.—We learn that the new Iron Steamer, Flora McDonald, delivered a cargo of goods at Fayetteville on the 4th inst., on two feet water, in six days from Philadelphia. These goods were shipped from Philadelphia to Wilmington by the Schooner R. G. Whildin, of the Merchant's Line, and forwarded to Fayetteville by the Flora McDonald, as above stated. This is certainly an instance of despatch hard to beat. The forwarding business through this place is increasing every season, as the advantages of the route become known, as well as the prompt despatch given to goods intended for the interior, of which the above is an example.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Jno. S. Dancy, Esq. writes to the Tarboro' *Southerner*, that from one acre of land he has raised this season, nine two horse wagon loads, equal to four and a half stacks, of *Oats*, weighing probably between seven and ten thousands pounds. A fine crop of crab grass then sprung up, and nothing was done to the lot, save pulling out the weeds and briars twice. On Monday the 25th Sept. commenced mowing the hay, which was from two to three feet high all over the acre, and would compare favorably with the best of New England Timothy. It required the labor of one hand for five days to mow it, and when weighed, **after four days curing and sufficiently dry to** house, made 7521 pounds. Now here is an amount of provender truly astonishing to have been made on a single acre; upwards of fourteen thousand pounds of Oats and Hay, sufficient to maintain four horses for twelve months.

The only item which cost any cash was 150 pounds of guano at 2¼ cents per pound, $3 25. The balance was labor, and well spent labor to bring about such a result.

Mr. Dancy asserts that well cured crab grass hay is in every respect equal and often superior to the Yankee article.

On the Marriage of Thomas Hawk, of Mansfield, to Miss Sarah J. Dore. By our Jim.

"It isn't often that you see
So queer a kind of love:
Oh! what a savage he must be
To *Tommy-Hawk a Dore!*"

Boston Post.

MARRIED,

At Red Springs, Robeson county, on the 4th instant, by Rev. J. F. Martin, WILLIAM C. McNEILL, Esq. to Miss MAHALA A. FITZRANDOLPH; all of Robeson.

On the 14th ult., by the Rev. James Stacy, ELIAS TOWNSEND, of Harlleesville, to Miss ELIZABETH KERVIN, both of Marion District, S. C.

On Sunday evening, the 1st inst., by George Kirkman, Esq., Mr. JOHN W. COX to Miss ELIZABETH HACKNEY, daughter of Jos. J. Hackney, all of Chatham.

"Hail happy ones; to every blessing born,
For you may life's calm stream unruffled run,
For you, its roses bloom without a thorn,
And bright as morning be your evening sun."

In Sampson County, on the 28th ult., by Rev. G. W. Huffham, Mr. ALEX. G. HERRING, to Miss ANN R. FAISON.

DIED,

In Wilmington on Sunday, 8th inst., Mrs. MARY E. RANKIN, relict of the late Owen Rankin, aged 36 years.

Near Huntsville, Alabama, on the 7th of September last, Mrs. MARGARET HAMBLEN, (formerly of Bladen county, N. C., but for the last 35 years a resident of Alabama,) aged 61 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Ramsey & Metts' Line.] Oct'r 9 and 12.—Strs. Evergreen, and Southerner with Lighters A B Chesnut and Julia Ann, with goods for F Fries, W Taylor, J W Murphy, E Penry, E A Vogler, F D Breece, T G & T B Lash, T Lienback & Son, A Sheek & Bros, Hunt, Adderton & McRary, J L Fulkerson, E A Vogler & Co, E C Hall, Greentree & Barnum, G W Lawrence, Cook & Johnson, A W Steel, D Shaw, S J Hinsdale, F N & J H Roberts, Boner & Crist, E C Hall, Beasley & Houston, C D Nixon, Benbow, Kyle & Co, Wm J McDiarmid, A J O'Hanlon, C Goddard, E W Willkings, Rockfish Co, J Culbreth, J W Powers & Co, M Larkin.

Orrell's Line. Oct. 12.—Str Sun with passengers, and freight for S J Hinsdale, Graham & Little, J R & J Sloan, J Patrick, W J McConnell, Rankin, Donald & Co, Pearce & Ferguson, J N Smith, C B Mallett, H C Robinson, J M A Drake, A A McKethan, A H Whitfield, Jas Sundy, R M Orrell, J W Dick.

[Cape Fear Line.] Oct. 12, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Howard & Thompkins, J W Thomas, Tyson, Kelly & Co, J A Womack, E W Cameron, Moss & Parker, Martin & Carter, A Link, E Belo, Prather & Smith, Ingram & Steel, R Gray, S Johnson, W H Britain, J C Barnhardt, D Hackney, J McRae, David Murphy, Winborn & Witty, W Weatherly, S W Steel, T B Tyson, Murchison, Reid & Co, G W Williams & Co, Conrad & Williams, W F & E F Moore, W L Steel, A A McKethan, J W Murphy, M W McNair, Mrs E Walton, W R Valentine, Tyson, Kelly & Co, Johnson, Kelly & Co, A G Headen, C N McAdoo, Barnhardt & Sullivan, G W Johnson, Elkin Manf Co, J Ottarburg, H L Myrover & Co, A H Whitfield, Marshall & Parker, N Kendall, A Lomax, F K Armstrong, J Kendall, W C Porter, Rankin & McLean, J M Johnson & Co, M M Transom, J McIver, W Fulton.

[Lutterloh & Co.'s Line.] Oct. 11.—Str. Fanny, with passengers, and freight for Howard & Tomkins, D Kelly, H McDonald, Hall & Sackett, W J McDiarmid, C E Leete, T Graham, Stedman & Horne, E F Lilly, G W Goldston, W S Foulkes, J H Hall, H & E J Lilly, Foulkes & McRae, Beaver Creek Co, D & W McLaurin, P P Johnson, S W Tillinghast, Starr & Williams, J P Covington, J Thompson & Co, T S Lutterloh, B C Hutchinson, B Kayton.

NEW GOODS
AT MARY'S GARDEN.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, and Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs, and Medicines, &c.,

In short, every article usually kept in a Country Store. All of which are offered low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce. I will take Turpentine at 15 cts. per Bbl. less than the Fayetteville price, payable in Goods or Cash. Staves and Heading wanted.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36-*tf

New and Desirable
Fall and Winter Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Northern Cities at their New Store, Springfield, N. C., and will by the 10th of October have received their entire Stock, embracing a

Large and Varied assortment of Seasonable Goods.

Among which are some very fine
LADIES' LATEST STYLE DRESS GOODS & CLOAKS.

We deem it unnecessary to say more than that every article usually kept in a country Store may be found here; and as we are determined to abide the old maxim that the nimble sixpence is preferable to the slow shilling, we most respectfully solicit a call by our old friends and the public generally who are in want of Handsome and Cheap Goods.

M. W. McNAIR.
N. A. McNAIR.

Springfield, Sept. 27, 1854 36-*4t

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

AT the Court House Door in the Town of Carthage, on Tuesday of October Court, the subscribers will offer for sale their Plantation lying on both sides of Richland Creek, six miles north west from Carthage, and within three miles of the F. & W. Plank Road, containing 500 acres—100 acres Bottom. The lands are well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, oats, cotton, turpentine, &c.

Terms will be made easy to the purchaser by his paying interest.

AMELIA H. PHILLIPS.
FLORA A. PHILLIPS.

Sept. 15, 1854. 34-*ts

STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his business, will sell his Steam Circular Saw Mill, of 30 horse power, situated at Whiteville, N. C. She will cut 10,000 feet Lumber per day, having two saws, and will grind 150 bushels corn. Eight prime Mules and two wagons in good order, may be had if desired; also the hire till the 1st February next of eight negro men.

This mill is eligibly situated within one and a half miles of the W. & M. Railroad, on which Lumber can be sent to Wilmington at any time: the finest quality of Timber may be had near the premises at a reasonable rate. Any one desiring further information will call on the subscriber, on the place, or to

Col. ALFRED SMITH,
or Col. W. M. BALDWIN,
Whiteville, N. C.
THEO. M. SIKES.

Sept. 19, 1854. 34*-tf

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from me about the 28th of July last, my negro man SAM. Said negro is dark complected and quick spoken, and when frightened looks quite grum. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 150 lbs. I will give Fifteen Dollars reward for the delivery of said negro to me, or in any jail so that I get him. Any information will be thankfully received at Pekin, Montgomery county, N. C.

THOMAS ROPER.

Richmond county, Aug. 25, 1854. 28*tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 130 acres of valuable land, situated in Robeson County, adjoining the lands of Daniel McKinnon, Jacob Alford and others. The tract of land is heavily timbered; some 40 acres cleared and under cultivation—water good, and summer range for stock excellent. The cleared land produces Corn, Cotton, &c., admirably well. Terms made easy. Mr. John McCallum and Zachariah Alford will show the land to persons wishing to view the purchase.

EDWARD McCALLUM.

Gilopolis, Sept. 27, 1854. 35*-3t

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms
Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Liquors
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,
CLOTHING, &c.
CITY OF NEW YORK,
AT 2½ PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others. New York, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Committee for the examination of Teachers of Common Schools in the County of Sampson will meet in Clinton on Saturday, the 4th day of November, and examine all who apply for Certificates.

ISHAM ROYAL, Sec'y.

Clinton, Oct. 6. 38-*3t

Notice to the Creditors of John W. Hooker.

ALL persons having claims against J. W. Hooker, or the firms of Hooker & Hayes and Hayes & Hooker, are hereby notified to present the same to me, on or before the 20th of November next, that a payment may be made according to the provisions of a deed of Trust, executed by the said Hooker to me, which requires that all the money in my hands as Trustee, shall be divided pro rata among the creditors.

J. A. WOMACK, Trustee.

Pittsborough Sept. 29, 1854. 38*lt

NOTICE.

David Godwin and Enoch Godwin, Administrators of Jonathan Godwin, Dec'd.

versus

Heirs at Law of said Jonathan Godwin.

Petition for sale of Slaves for division.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the county of Sampson, that Nathan Godwin, Joel Godwin and Redman Godwin, heirs of said dec'd., are non-residents: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made in some public newspaper for the space of six weeks, that said Defendants may be notified to come forward and plead, answer or demur, or Judgment will be given pro confesso as to them.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1854.

J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.

Oct. 5, 1854. 38*6w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to amend the Charter of the Bank of Fayetteville, at the next Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina.

J. D. STARR, Pres't.

Fayetteville, Sept. 21, 1854. 35*1m

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FARMING IN EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

For the last ten or twelve years, the county of Edgecombe has improved in agriculture far beyond any county in this State; and perhaps we might go further and say that its improvement has been greater than that of any other section of the country. So celebrated has it become, that Mr Edmund Ruffin of Virginia, the Editor of the agricultural paper in that State, has lately paid a special visit to the county, and written an article for the Farmer's Journal, descriptive of what he saw, which would make about six columns of this paper.

The lands in Edgecombe he describes as nearly all level; the original growth pine, soil of but moderate natural fertility, and acid. The origin of the improved system of farming was the discovery of marl; and that led to the most extensive efforts to make compost and stable manures. By such means astonishing crops have been made—double, treble, and quadruple those previously made. Much of the earth used in forming the compost, Mr Ruffin describes, from personal observation of the process, as being a poor sandy ditch bank clay, such as he would not have allowed to go on his land, if he had not been well assured by the Edgecombe farmers, of its good effects upon trials already made for years.

Mr. Ruffin thus describes his visit to—

"Cotton Valley, the farm of Baker Staton, Esq., who, in the estimation of his countymen, stands highest in the rank of the improving and profit-making cultivators and good farmers of Edgecombe. It is a good custom of this county, that after the crops are all "laid by," or their cultivation is ended, a barbacue is prepared on some one's farm in each neighborhood, and to which are invited all the neighboring farmers. By lucky accident, and without ever having had any previous notice thereof, one of these social meetings was to take place on this day, under the shelter of the host's extensive cotton loft. Notwithstanding a cloudy and threatening morning which was followed by a heavy rain while we were at dinner, there were assembled about 60 of the neighboring farmers and residents of all degrees. For such an entertainment, which in our country, and according to our social usages, must be open to nearly all who choose to come, the persons present indicated a population of high order, in regard to intelligence, and good deportment. Of all whom I heard converse on farming, (and there was no other subject of conversation,) there was no one who did not speak to good purpose. The only fault that I observed was that there were too many who said nothing, and who seemed too diffident, and modest, to act otherwise than as attentive listeners.

"The speedy return of fair weather enabled a large party of us to ride with our host along the roads and paths that passed through his extensive and magnificent crops of cotton and corn—and in some parts of our route, through crops without paths, though at expense of considerable wetting from rain-water still remaining on the cotton leaves. A small part of the land is a true peat earth, which is so entirely of vegetable constitution, that, though well-drained, and cultivated, it is incapable of sustaining the growth of corn—or of bearing the weight of horses. This, I should infer, would furnish the best large material for Mr. Staton's compost heaps. But as yet he has only used for that purpose the banks of his numerous ditches—and of the peat only as far as the ditch banks were of that earth. When all the ditch banks shall have been thus used, he will use the peat, to such an extent as it is of convenient distance to the fields. The quantity will exceed any probable demand for making compost, for years."

We add a few other paragraphs from Mr. Ruffin's article:—

"Until some fifteen years ago, the agriculture of Edgecombe was like most other of the more southern counties, in a very low condition. It was not then far from the truth, as to Edgecombe, as is even now erroneously supposed of it by many strangers, that its chief productions were turpentine and ague and fever. As was generally the case formerly, in lower Virginia, as well as still later in lower North Carolina, no one attempted the durable enriching of his land, and not many thought of taking the least care to avoid complete exhaustion at some future time. At that time, four farmers in the county were subscribers to and readers of the Farmer's Register, and from its contents they learned the value of marling. Three of them had marl, and began its use. These were James S. Battle, (recently deceased,) Exum Lewis, and Dr. Dicken. Their success induced others to follow their example. Soon other materials were tried. One farmer began to make composts of earth and marl, and stable manures; another added ashes—a third cotton-seed—and others added other and smaller materials, such as salt, gypsum and guano, but in few cases, and to limited extent."

"As soon as the crops are laid by, in July and early in August usually, the making of manure, and collection of materials, begins. On all the arable ground not then under a crop, (which indeed is very little on most farms in the summer,) the earth is carted to a pile in the centre of every acre, 100 single mule cart loads of earth to each, or about 500 bushels. To each pile is added 30 bushels of cotton-seed—and the earth and cotton-seed often are all. But either in addition to, or without cotton-seed, the stable manure, as fast as it is produced, is given—and all the materials are thrown into a heap, and as well intermixed as may be. Marl, where to be had, is also added, and ashes."

"In the spring, the compost heaps already in the fields, (and mostly made through the past winter,) and also the compost manure ridged up in the stock pens, are carted and laid in the drills, the land having been previously ploughed. The manure is quickly covered by the plough; and the planting of the several crops, in their proper order soon follows."

"With such industry to procure materials, and with the unlimited supplies of the larger and poorer kinds, the amount of compost manure to be made is limited only by the labor that can be so directed. And the quantities actually made are enormous. Every careful farmer thus manures his whole cotton field, and more or less of land in other crops. Of the Pascola farm, having 600 acres of cleared land in all, compost was applied last spring to 350 acres now under culture, and guano to 50 acres more, 400 in all manured. The land now (or lately) under crops, in 220 in cotton, 225 in corn, 8 of sweet potatoes, 37 of oats, and 100 of broad-cast peas as a manuring crop; in all 590 acres in crops."

"Mr. Baker Staton has increased his cotton crops from 60 bales to 302, (400 lbs. are counted to the bale.)

Mr. James S. Battle when beginning to marl owned and cultivated four separate farms in Edgecombe, on all of which he made at most 275 bales of cotton. Subsequently, he gave two of the farms to two sons—and on the other two farms only, subsequently increased his crops to 600 bales. On the other two farms, his sons have respectively made about 185 and 195 bales, or nearly 1000 bales from the three proprietors. From the 600 bales made lately by the father, there should be deducted 50, which was the previous product of another farm which he had lately bought. The subsequent increase on that new purchase fairly belongs to Mr. Battle's general increase, from his own improvement of land."

"Mr. Robert B. Bridgers and Mr. J. L. Horn, besides having respectively the ordinary incentives to incre se their crops, have for some years been engaged in a friendly but ardent contest with each other for superiority. Their crops of cotton for the last seven years will be here stated in connection.

	R. R. Bridgers.	J. L. Horn.
1847,	190 bales.	27 bales.
1848,	33 "	43 "
1849,	53 "	54 "
1850,	88 "	83 "
1851,	136 "	137 "
1852,	185 "	165 "
1853,	170 "	182 "

"Mr. Horn's farm is on Town Creek, where there is no marl, and where ashes are largely used instead. His whole farm consists of but 317 acres. Half of his arable land would not have yielded to him at first more than 10 bushels of corn to the acre.

"There are many others who in the last 10 or 12 years have, by compost manures, doubled their crops—fewer have tripled theirs, and still fewer, including the above named, have increased theirs fourfold.

"If we had heard for the first time of these most unusual practices, in advance of their ascertained effects, there are few who would not utterly disbelieve in the great benefit of using such poor materials, and in any sort profit from the whole laborious composting and application, to be repeated almost every crop, and the manuring and the cropping repeated every year. And if one, or a few farmers only had even had some year or two of experience, and reported the beneficial results, their favorable opinions would be ascribed to their sanguine temperament, mistake, or errors of judgment. But when so many farmers, of all and various conditions, have concurred for ten years or more in the same general procedure, and in so doing, have stopped the former general progress of impoverishment, and have produced great improvement of lands, and increase of crops and profits, there remains no ground for a doubt as to the general beneficial results, and great profits, of the general procedure for such improvement. And their increased products and profits have been made, on lands cropped almost every year, an omission is very rare, and without anything like a rotation of crops. Cotton occupies the same ground almost continually, and always for at last four or five years in close succession."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RANDOLPH Co., Oct. 6, 1854

MESSRS. HALE & SON:

Dear Sirs,—In my peregrinations in search of health, through the up country, I have stumbled upon Normal College. It is in a romantic, healthy, soul-enlivening country, and forcibly reminds one of all greatness—working like Hercules and making but little noise. If the President,—his genuine, truthful, powerful industry, and the scholarship and accomplishments of the young men were as conspicuously located in the world's eye, as some others are, they would attract unbounded attention. The enemies of this young Institution may call it humbug or whatever they like, but it is destined to make an impression now in the history of this State. Five minutes in the President's room will convince you that genuine, enlightened energy and talented power rule there; you will find a straightforward truthfulness, united to an inspiring zeal, that will inevitably produce a salutary influence. Half the lazy mortals of the land would be benefitted by the social atmosphere of Normal. I have never been so aroused to try to do something myself, as I was at this place. The scale of conduct for the Students is extremely high, and yet the young men are induced to reach it. The changes made and contemplated in the Faculty, will make Normal all that is desirable, in that respect. No wonder the public watch this Institution closely; the ambition, energy and talent that rule its destiny, are of that high, burning character, that marks the powerful and the effective.

Respectfully, VIATOR

Senator Jones in the Ring—A Fight.—Brigadier General George Wallace Jones, Senator in Congress from the State of Iowa, and Peter A. Lorimer, Esq., had a chunk of a fight in Dubuque on Wednesday last, in which Mr. Jones was considerably clapperclawed in the face and parts thereunto adjacent. The fracas originated in the fact that Jones called Lorimer a "d—d liar"—words current and polite with the Wellers, Pettits and Douglases of the United States Senate; but offensive and punishable among gentlemen in the West.—*Daily Jeffersonian, Sept.* 30.

Of the 40,000 Chinamen supposed to be in California, about 35,000 are said to be in the condition virtually of slaves to their more wealthy countrymen.

The Beauties of Law.—The last Bedford Sentinel contains the following history of a lawsuit which has just been terminated in Amherst Co., Virginia:

"Mr. Pleasant Creasy loaned £100 to a *friend* of the name of Trigg. Trigg, either from pecuniary embarrassments or some other cause, did not return the £100 when called upon, and suffered himself to be sued. During the pendency of the suit, however, he made an effort to dodge the responsibility of its payment by way of a deed of trust—a method frequently adopted now-a-days by *honorable* men to avoid the payment of an inconvenient debt—securing all his property to a certain Col. Mark Anthony; whether fraudulently or not, we are not prepared to say. Creasy obtained a judgment, levied upon the property conveyed in the deed of trust, indemnified the sheriff, and sold it. This movement gave rise to an action in Court, brought by said Anthony against Creasy upon the indemnifying bond, which was commenced about the year 1829, and which has passed from one Circuit Court to another, from thence to the Court of Appeals, and back again to the Circuit Court in various forms, and for a long time in the form of an injunction, at ten per centum per annum on principal, interests, and costs, until a few days ago, when in the Circuit Court of Amherst a judgment was finally rendered against Creasy, which, we are informed, amounts to about the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to say nothing of the vast amount of costs already expended during the prosecution of the suit. Thus we have an example of the 'glorious uncertainty of the law' and its disastrous results. It would seem that justice would have given Creasy a judgment; and yet the decision may be a correct one upon the evidence in the case. How much better would it have been for Creasy if he had given up his hundred pounds for lost, without an effort to recover it, or that he never had had it! Verily, prosperity is not without its misfortunes."

A STANGE PET.—A letter from Paris states that a remarkably pretty, fashionable, and talented Polish Countess in that city, is attended, wherever she moves, by a huge Lithuanian wolf.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER ARCTIC!

MOST LAMENTABLE CATASTROPHE.

The agonizing suspense in which the public mind has been held for the last ten days in regard to the fate of the steamer Arctic, of the Collins line of Liverpool steamers, has been broken by the sad intelligence that she was engulphed on the 27th September, with many of her passengers and crew, in consequence of a collision with another steamer during a fog.

The subjoined accounts of the disaster will carry deep and heart-rending sorrow to the homes of thousands both in this country and in England.

STATEMENT OF MR. BURNS.

The steamship Arctic, with 226 passengers, exclusive of children, 175 employes, a valuable cargo, and a heavy mail, is lost. Of the more than four hundred souls who left Liverpool on the 20th ult., full of hope, gaiety, and health, many returning from an European tour of pleasure, only thirty-two are known to have been saved, and certainly not more than one hundred can, by any possibility, have escaped a watery grave. In addition to all this, another large steamer, freighted with hundreds of human beings, has, in all probability, met a like fate. The details of the horrible disaster are as follows:

On Wednesday, Sept. 27, precisely at 12 o'clock M., in a dense fog, we came in contact with a bark-rigged iron propeller, with black hull, salmon-colored bottom, lead-colored poop and boats, and black pipe. She was bound eastward, and had all sail set, with a strong fair wind. The speed of the Arctic at the time was about thirteen knots an hour. The shock to us appeared slight, but the damage to the other vessel was frightful.

Capt. Luce instantly ordered the quarter boats cleared away, and the chief mate, boatswain, and three sailors went to her relief. Before other boats left the order was countermanded. The Arctic then described a circle twice round the wreck, during which time I caught a glimpse of more than two hundred people clustered on her hurricane deck.

At this juncture it was first ascertained that we had sustained injury, and the water was pouring in at our bows. When the first officer came alongside to report, the captain was unable to take him up, but headed N. N. W. in the hope of making land. Our position on the previous day at 12 o'clock was latitude 48° 39', longitude 45° 27'. We had run about three hundred and ten miles from the time of this observation until the moment of collision, and were supposed to be forty miles from Cape Race.

The pumps were vigorously worked, and an anchor chain thrown overboard; but, in spite of all exertion, the engines stopped and the water extinguished the fires. Four of the five other life-boats, believed to have been well provisioned, containing the engineers, sailors, a few passengers, and all the officers except the captain and the third mate, left the ship at an early stage. The majority of the passengers were working at the pumps, some firing the signal guns, and others launching spars, under the direction of Capt. Luce and Mr. Dorian, the third mate, to form a raft.

In order to facilitate this latter work the sixth and last boat was lowered. Dorian, one or two firemen, three of the other passengers saved, and myself were busily engaged lashing water-casks and settees to the main yard, two topgallant yards and several smaller spars—the captain, with a number of gentlemen, protecting the work by keeping back the crowd—when a panic seized all on board, a rush was made, passengers and firemen precipitated themselves headlong over the bulwarks on to the raft, and in a moment our little boat was full and in eminent danger of being sunk.

In this emergency Dorian ordered the rope which held us to the steamer to be cut, and with our hands and axes we paddled from the raft's side. The mate, who throughout preserved great presence of mind and labored with heroic energy, cried out: "For God's sake, captain, clear the raft, so that we can work. I won't desert the ship while there's a timber above water." But the sea was now flush with the dead-lights. In less than three minutes from the time he spoke the stern sunk, and, as the foam went boiling over the trembling heap of human beings, many were dashed forward against the pipe. I heard one wild yell (still ringing in my ears) and saw the Arctic and the struggling mass rapidly engulphed.

Numbers yet clung to the imperfectly constructed raft; but, alas! we could render them no aid. Our own situation was no less perilous; and cruel as it seemed, we were forced to abandon them to fate. Heaven forbid that I should ever witness such another scene!

We, however, picked up two more men, and then, with an overloaded boat, without oars, tholepins, food, or drink, avoiding with difficulty the fragments of the wreck, and passing many dead females, prepared for a night upon the ocean. We secured a floating pumpkin and cabbage to guard against immediate starvation, lashed a spar to the prow of our boat to keep her head to the wind and sea, and thus drifted until daylight. The night was cold and foggy with a heavy swell, and, in a cramped, drenched, half-naked condition we suffered terribly.

Without dwelling upon our miseries, alleviated much by the consciousness that we had endeavored to do our duty to our fellow-men, suffice it to say that, at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th, we spied a sail and raised a handkerchief to attract attention. We were successful. With the rude substitute for oars which we had constructed during the day by lashing planks to capstan bars, with a view of attempting to gain land when the sea subsided, we pulled towards the ship. On our way we passed the remnant of the raft, with one man on it apparently alive.

The barque proved to be the *Huron*, of St. Andrews, (N. B.) Capt. A. Wall, bound for Quebec. Our men safe on board, the noble-hearted Dorian, with some of the Huron's crew, returned to the raft and rescued the poor fellow who for thirty-six hours had clung to the spars. He states that after the steamship sunk he counted seventy-two men and four women on the raft, but at 8½ o'clock he was the only one alive. In the morning two bodies were beside him much eaten by fishes, and at the time he saw our boat he was on the point of voluntarily dropping into the sea to end his agony. Coming from the raft Dorian encountered and examined the life-car of the Artic. It contained a bottle of water, some cheese, and a lady's garment.

By the humane captain of the Huron and Mr. Wellington Cameron, a son of the owner, we were received with great kindness, our wounds dressed, fires kindled, and food and clothing provided in abundance.

During the night of the 28th, Capt. Wall hung out extra lights, fired rockets, and kept a horn blowing, in hopes of falling in with the remainder of the boats. But his endeavors were fruitless. On the evening of the 29th he spoke the ship Lebanon, Capt. Story, bound for New York, by whom eighteen of our number were taken off, kindly welcomed and well treated.

The fate of the propeller and our five boats is unknown. The fact that a boat left her, which was capsized by our paddles, augurs ill for her buoyant condition, though Capt. Wall, of the Huron, on the morning of the 28th, saw a singular looking craft far to leeward, but was unable to tell whether she was a steamer or sailing vessel. He says she had a nondescript appearance, and may have been the wreck of the propeller.

STATEMENT OF MR. BALHAM, SECOND OFFICER OF THE ARCTIC

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The following statement of the loss of the Arctic is given by Mr. Balham, second officer, who with other officers and crew and passengers, saved in two of the first boats, reached the shore at Broad Cove, and arrived at St. John's on Tuesday last.

On Wednesday, the 27th, at noon, Cape Race bearing N. W. 65 miles distant, while running in a thick fog, was struck on the starboard bow, about 60 feet abaft of the cut-water, by an iron steamer, which made three large holes in the ship, two below the water, one of which was about 5½ feet in length and 1½ feet wide, letting the whole cut-water and stem of the iron steamer clear through the Arctic's sides.

The fog was so dense that the vessel could not be seen a minute before the collision. The wheel was put hard a starboard, and the engine stopped, and instantly backed at full speed until clear of the other steamer, which occupied a couple of minutes.

The propeller was believed to be a French vessel, and was sinking bow first. Capt. Luce immediately gave orders to clear away the quarter boats, which being done, Gomley, chief officer, left the Arctic in charge of the starboard boat.

On lowering the port boat the Captain exclaimed, "hoist up that boat again, Mr. Balham," and beckoned me to go to him. Upon doing so he ordered me to go over the steamer to ascertain if possible, what damage had been done. I then found the holes above mentioned. Upon informing him of the facts he gave orders to get the sails up, and to try and get them around the bow to endeavor to stop the leak, which was promptly done, but was of no advantage whatever, so much of the bow broken off from the other steamer projecting, that the sails could not be brought close to the vessel's side. The carpenter was then lowered over the vessel's side, and pillows and mattresses passed down to him to try and force them in, but the leak was found to be so far below the water-line that they could not be got in.

Every exertion to stop the leak proved unavailing, Captain Luce then ordered that the ship's head be kept for land, which bore N. W. by W. By this time we had lost sight of the chief officers' boat and the other steamer, which we supposed to have sunk.

We had not been on our course more than five minutes before we ran over a boat and crew belonging to the other vessel, all of whom perished, with the exception of one who caught hold of a rope hanging over the bow. Directly the boat was seen, orders were given to stop the engine, which the chief engineer said could not be done, as the ship was fast sinking.

In about 30 minutes all the lower fires were out, and three feet water in the ship fore and aft. By this time the confusion among the passengers was very great, but they used all efforts to assist the crew in keeping the deck pumps going, and in lighting the ship forward for the purpose of endeavoring to get at the leak from the inside. It was, however, found to be useless, and numbers of them were going into the boats, which were still hanging to the davits.

Forty-five minutes after the collision I came up from the forehold and informed the captain that the water was on a level with the lower deck beams, and that it was impossible to get at the leak. I then asked him what he thought would be the fate of the ship, when he stated his belief that there was no hopes of saving her. He then told me to see to my boats.

On going to the boats on the port side I found them completely filled with men, women and children, and no possibility of getting near them. I immediately went to the starboard side and ordered two of the crew to lower the guard boat, and asked the Captain what were his intentions. He said that the ship's fate should be his. I then asked him if he would not allow his son to go. He returned me answer that he should share his fate.

It was discovered that there was no hope of saving the Arctic, and the lady, daughter and son of E. K. Collins, with several ladies, were put on board a boat, and in the act of lowering it, one of the tackles gave way, and all, except one lady, who clung to a sailor who held fast to the boat, were precipitated into the sea and lost.

I then jumped into a boat, and was ordered by Capt. Luce to cut the tackle falls, and drop under the stern. I did so, and at the same time about 20 persons jumped overboard, of whom 17 or 18 were picked up. We fell in with another boat which had been lowered from the other side, and lightened her of a part of her complement, leaving 19 in her, and 26 in my boat.

The last sight I had of the ship, her guards were level with the water, and the surface of the sea was strewn with human beings who had jumped overboard, to whom it was impossible to render any assistance, and we soon lost sight of all, as the fog continued very dense.

We were about 60 miles S. E. of Cape Race, and deeming it my duty to take the nearest course for the safety of all, after pulling for forty hours, with nothing to guide us but the run of the sea, which I took to be heaving from the southward, and in a thick fog, which lasted all the time, we reached Broad Cove, 12 miles north of Cape Race, and then proceeded by land to Renems, which we reached on Friday last.

We there obtained, and I took charge of a small schooner, which was hired, and proceeded immediately in search of the wreck or boats. I cruised around in a strong gale of wind from northeast, but discovered no trace of the ship or boats.

I sent word to Capt. Leitch, of the City of Philadelphia steamer, acquainted him with the catastrophe, and I am informed he sent off two vessels which he engaged about his own ship.

No trace of the Arctic or boats could be found, but as there were many vessels in the neighborhood where the disaster occurred, it is not at all improbable that many lives may have been saved. No doubt, however, is left in my mind as to the total loss of the Artic.

List of Passengers saved from on Board of the Arctic.

The following is a list of the saved forwarded to us by telegraph, from Halifax. They are only those saved in the boat with the second mate, William Balham: B. C. Ward, W. Gihon, Jr., W. P. Rathbone, T. Homesey, E. M. Guss, Dr. Mayeer, —— Dupasner, H. Moore, J. McMath, J. Bogart, W. A. Young, W. W. Gilbert, E. Mithela, George Dowdt, C. Du Luenil.

The Secretary of the Board of Underwriters at New York has received information that the steamer in contact with the Arctic was the Cleopatra, from Quebec for Liverpool, all of whom are supposed to have perished.

The lower fires were extinguished in half an hour after the collision, and the upper within an hour. The ship finally sunk in about four hours—say at four o'clock.

Throughout the terrible scene, Capt. Luce was self-possessed, preservig his calmness, while doing every thing in his power to promote the safety of those entrusted to his charge. His own life he might easily have saved had he deserted his post of duty. When last seen, he was in the immediate vicinity of Mrs. and Miss Collins, and other female passengers, apparently giving directions for their comfort.

The conduct of some of the crew and other employes of the ship, however, does not appear to have been so commendable, and it is probably owing to their having obtained control of the boats that so few were saved. The six life boats on board were all of the most approved construction. Two of them were capable of sustaining one hundred persons, and the remainder about thirty persons each, making boat room for about two hundred and twenty in all, while it is estimated that not more than one-half of that number were saved.

The propeller which came into collision with the Arctic is supposed to have been the French steamer *St. Peter*, bound home, with three hundred men on board. This supposition is founded on information obtained from the sailor belonging to the propellor, who, when her boat was upset near the Arctic, clung to the latter vessel and was saved. His story was told to the Arctic's cook, who does not remember the name of the vessel.

The Arctic was insured in England for £60,000 sterling, and in the United States for $300,000, being her full value. She was provided with boats sufficient for five hundred passengers.

FROM THE OHIO COLUMBIAN, OCT. 7.

The Baby Show—How it Originated and what were its Results.—The show originated in this wise: Messrs. Cassiley, Paist and one or two others of the managers of the county fair started the idea one evening, half in jest, and each subscribed a hundred dollars. The paper was sent around, and numerous others, thinking it a first rate joke, added their names; when a pretty good sum had been footed up, the prizes were ordered from New York, and the subscribers in jest paid up in earnest. The most sanguine did not calculate on the invasion of such a corps of infantry in arms as the day brought forth, and consequently the preparations for their reception were not so extensive as they would have been.

The tent wherein the babies were "groomed" and "trotted out" was scarcely thirty feet in diameter—the "big" tent expected from Buffalo not arriving until just "a day after the fair." So when the committee had finished their inspection, the babies and their mothers were ushered into Floral Hall, to the accompanying strains of an excellent brass band, which scared the babies some, but at the same time drowned their crying.

The flowers, vegetables, &c., had been removed, and babies put in their places. For three hours the rush of ten thousand persons to "look upon those fair countenances" created the most consummate jam-up that we ever endured. It was a great crowd, but it was a most good-humored and delighted one; for if one baby is a "sunbeam in the house," what think you of the combined influence of some two hundred rays? It was shrewdly hinted that no small share of attraction was due to the magnetic forces of the mothers, most of whom were young, and many of them very beautiful.

One hundred and twenty-seven babies were enrolled as competitors, while there were many more who did not enter the lists. A friend counted one hundred and seventy-one, and then gave it up. There was every degree of complexion, (except Mrs. Mott's pets,) eyes, hair and dress; with an infinite variety of development in juvenile propensities. Some sucked their thumbs, some sucked candy, and others something else; while not a few belligerents manifested an earnest desire to "wool" one another. But the most prevalent demonstration was an almost universal proclivity to swallow themselves, beginning with their fists in the first instance, and going suddenly to their feet "by way of anchovy."

The majority of these minors were very well behaved babies, totally unlike that ill-bred juvenility, described by Shakspeare as "mauling and puking in its mother's lap," although candor compels us to admit that a few demonstrated their possession of the same qualities attributed to their Shaksperian prototype.

We have seen infant schools, and heard their thin voices rise in concert as they repeated their little lessons, on what we think was called the Pestalozzian system—but never before did we realize an infant Babel. Laughing, crying, crowing and tooting, all in full blast at the same moment, mixed in with the chatter of the "anxious mothers," each impressed with the insane delusion that her own baby was "in," and not "out;" the caressing words and endearing phrases enunciated in the *lingua franca* which philological babies are supposed to understand, joined to the deeper voices of the crowds of masculine admirers, altogether made up a scene of lively confusion not often encountered. Everybody called to everybody else to "move along," and nobody stirred a peg, till, the outside pressure getting strong, the whole crowd would break ahead like a wave for a few feet, and come to another standstill. However, the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties is sure to be rewarded, and we enjoyed the babies' faces the more for the trouble they cost us.

Several letters had been received, from Mrs. Crittenden, Mrs. Swisshelm, Horace Greeley and others. Mrs. Mott had, of course, something to say against the exclusion of negro babies—perhaps for that reason she would not be present. The letter from Fanny Fern, which we give, was read several times to the great delight of the successive audiences.

Mr. Isaac Paist—Sir: In thanking you for the compliment you pay me by constituting me one of the committee to award the premiums at the convention, I would also express my deep regret that my present engagements will not admit of my leaving New York. Nothing would delight me more than to visit your beautiful city, which I have so long wished to see, and the added temptation you hold out, in the shape of babies, is almost irresistible. God bless their little sweetness! But how could I choose? I, who love everything in the shape of a child, who believe that they are all that is left to us of Eden, who never come into their presence without a feeling such as a devout Catholic must have when he crosses himself before the image of the Virgin Mary—how could I choose?

I should turn from black eyes to blue, from blue to gray, from gray to hazel. I should be led captive by a dimple, fascinated by a ringlet, enchanted by a rosy cheek or a snowy shoulder. My dear sir, I should be as bewildered as a bee in a twenty acre lot of full-blown roses. Please accept my best wishes for the success of your novel, beautiful and admirable enterprise. May the anathema of no disappointed mother haunt the sleeping or the waking hours of the Awarding Committee. May God bless you, and prosper your enterprise. Yours, very truly,

FANNY FERN.

It was announced by Mr. Cassiley that next year every provision would be made, and the prizes paid in gold.

The following memorandum of the awards was handed us by one of the Committee. It will be observed that one of the names differs from that as published in other papers:

First prize—A splendid service of silver plate, including a large salver—to the daughter of William Arc[illegible]mos, of Vienna, Clark county, Ohio, aged [illegible] months.

Second prize—A [illegible] silver [illegible] son of Wm. McDowell, of Fallsb[illegible] county, Ohio, aged [illegible] months.

Third prize—A [illegible] silver [illegible] ter of Mr. A. Conover, of Perry [illegible]

These were the regular prizes [illegible] children. A fourth premium, [illegible] marble of Christ blessing little [illegible] given to the little daughter of Mr. H[illegible] of Cincinnati, as the prettiest child, a sentiment in which everybody [illegible]

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY ENLARGED

It was thought to be a consistent thing for a career of Progressive Democracy, which "popular sovereignty" was claimed for squatters on public lands in the Territories, whether citizens or foreigners; but it remained for the Massachusetts Democracy to discover a still greater movement in political declensions. We refer to the resolutions adopted at the Democratic Convention in Lowell. We regret that we cannot, upon which a reference is placed for the approval of the "principles" of the Nebraska bill, though the words Kansas and Nebraska are not found in the resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Constitution recognizes the principle of self-government in the people, in which we find our authority, whether in State Governments or Territories, to control their own institutions; and on this principle alone the people of the colonies, in the struggle for independence from the British crown, was established, and the Federal Constitution adopted; that only by a rigid adherence to this principle can we hope to preserve our institutions against usurpation, rivalries, and sectional agitations; that confidence in this principle, on which our country, enforced by Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, leads us to look with perfect satisfaction on every measure of the Administration calculated to give it a fair and impartial support, removing every vestige of opposition to it from our legislation, and extending to the rights and privileges to new States and Territories which were claimed by and secured to the old States of Massachusetts and all her sister States when they were united in the Confederation."

The Boston Daily Advertiser [illegible] new absurdity in a masterly manner. [illegible] reference to the authorship of this [illegible] it "would not have supposed that [illegible] echo a principle supposed to find favor [illegible] ington could have betrayed any person who, as a child, had been educated at a New England school into the utterance of so much [illegible] The Advertiser gives the following [illegible] tion to show the practical working of [illegible] if attempted to be carried into effect:

"The right of the *State* to control [illegible] institutions (subject to the Constitution) [illegible] never doubted. The right of the Territories [illegible] so, as far as slavery is concerned, [illegible] and nothing else is the 'institution' [illegible] was never maintained by Congress till [illegible] winter; and as for any such right being [illegible] by *counties, towns, wards, districts*, it was [illegible] for the sagacious framer of this resolution [illegible] the discovery, and, having made it, to [illegible] remedy against 'evasions and snares' [illegible] apprehended that, if in the free State of Massachusetts, for instance, the *county* of Essex should exercise this right of self-government and establish slavery, if Salem, however, should set at defiance the county ordinance and insist that there should be no slavery, and finally one or two of the *districts* into which that city is divided should claim the power of controlling its own institutions" in this respect, a state of things approaching very nearly to anarchy would be the consequence.

"We mention Massachusetts of course only for argument's sake, and not as if there were any possibility that any harm could result from carrying out the ridiculous principle of the Lowell resolutions. There are States, however—Illinois, for instance—where it might be otherwise. The southern portion of that State is said to be friendly to slavery. What would be the consequence there of setting up the absurd doctrine that every county, every town, and every district has the right 'to control its own institutions'?"

The Advertiser calls attention to another ridiculous position of the Massachusetts Democracy. The deep and almost universal agitation of the country ought to have been considered too serious a subject for random asseveration, yet the wit of the resolutions has dealt out a sarcasm at which his friends which even an adversary would have spared them. For instance, the Administration is lauded because it "*has confirmed the fraternal feeling* among the States by impartial legislation," and has recognised the right of each State to the sovereign right of the people to manage their own affairs;" whereas, in reality, as is well marked by the intelligent journal from which we quote, the measure complimented in indirect terms "has agitated the country more than any act or of discussion or legislation for thirty years."

The Advertiser concludes its remarks by the following contrast of the past and present positions of the Massachusetts Democracy, and though we have heretofore recorded those facts they will bear a repetition at the present time:

"It is painful to mark the discrepancy between the resolutions of the Democratic Convention at Lowell and those passed at the Democratic Convention at Springfield in 1849. It was the duty of the Democratic party on that occasion to conciliate the friends of the Wilmot proviso. The following resolutions were accordingly introduced by the Hon. B. F. Hallett and unanimously adopted by the Convention:

"'Resolved, That we are opposed to slavery in every form and color, and in favor of freedom and freesoil wherever man lives throughout God's heritage.

"'Resolved, That by common law and common sense, as well as by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States (in Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, 16 Peters,) 'the state of slavery is a mere municipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the verge of the Territorial law;' that is, the limits of the State creating it.

"'Resolved, therefore, That as slavery does not exist by any municipal law in the new Territories, and Congress has no power to institute the local laws of any State authorizing slavery, it can never be transported there, nor can it exist there but by a local law of the Territory SANCTIONED BY CONGRESS or the legislation of a State in its sovereign capacity.'

"We need not say that the act of last winter, so far as slavery is concerned, is founded on the principle that Congress has no right to interfere in this matter, that it is a question solely for the individuals who may happen to be resident in the two Territories when their Governors think proper to fix the time for holding the first election. In a word, the Democratic Convention in 1849 resolved that slavery could not be admitted into a Territory without 'the sanction of Congress;' the Democratic Convention of 1854 ratifies the doctrine of 'squatter sovereignty.'"

Fire.—The Distillery and fixtures of W. A. Love, in the northern suburbs, was destroyed by fire, last evening, about 8½ o'clock. Loss about $500. It was the work of an incendiary.

Wil. Herald

FAYETTEVILLE.

DAILY EVENING POBLICATION.

ARCTIC CALAMITY.—We have copied full particulars of the loss of the steamer Arctic, with over 200 of her passengers and crew. It is a fearful disaster, carrying distress throughout the country.

Contrary to all expectations, the French steamer [illegible] with which the Arctic came in collision, has arrived in port, at St. John's, N. B., and reported how.

It was reported that she had picked up 31 of the crew of the Arctic, but more appears to be in confirmation for the report.

Among the passengers supposed to be lost, we see the names of James Mitchell, Jr., of Petersburg, Va., (who was returning from Europe to his native land, Scotland;) S. Jeffords, David Mastard, and D. McDougal, of Charleston;—Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Howett, Fredericksburg, Va.;—Gen. Southgate, and Edward Sandford, a distinguished lawyer, both of N. York city, wife, son, and daughter of Mr. Collins, the principal owner of the Arctic;—two children of the family of Mr. Brown, of Brown, Brothers & Co.;—Mr. Cutherwood, a distinguished Pianist;—the Duke de Grammont, of the French Embassy.

Of the persons saved, 63 were hands belonging to the ships mostly from inward waters. And 28 passengers, as follows: Wm. Nesbit, Tressor, Henry Jenkins, Shelly Island, James Thompson, New Orleans, Capt. Paul F. Grant, New York, and George H. Burns, Philadelphia, B. C. Wright, W. Gilbon, jr., W. P. Rathbone, T. Hunnesy, E. M. Juss, Dr. Mayers, —— Dawson, H. Moore, J. McMath, J. D. Bigger, W. Young, W. W. Gilbert, E. Mitchell, Geo. Dowle, C. De Lenit, Captain Luce, Mr. Allen, Mr. Smith, and the passengers arrived at Quebec where names are not stated.

These are all who are known to have been saved. Not a single one of the many ladies on board has escaped.

The following are the latest items of interest relative to this sad calamity:

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.

Glorious News—Safety of Capt. Luce and Crew—Hopes Relinquished.—A dispatch was received here early this morning from Quebec announcing the gratifying intelligence that the ship Cambria had arrived in that port with Capt. Luce of the ill-fated steamer Arctic, and a number of her passengers, including Mr. George Allen, consignee of Mr. Jerome Bowers, of the firm of Brown, Brothers & Co. Also, Mr. Smith, of Edinburg.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Further Particulars.—Another dispatch was received here this morning from Quebec announcing that Capt. Luce, Mr. Allen, Mr. Smith, the other passengers and the crew, were picked up from a raft after they had been floating some time at the mercy of the sea. Capt. Luce's son was not saved. There were seven ladies on the raft with Capt. Luce when the Cambria overtook it.

Capt. Luce expresses the hopeful opinion that others of the passengers may have been picked up and saved.

The above intelligence, in the midst of gloom, has spread a gleam of joy over many countenances in our city, and they are now inclined to hope strongly, that others may have been saved.

The Vesta arrived at St. John's, N. F. on the 30th September. She fell in with a boat containing seven men who was bound from St. Pierre to Grenville. She was steering in a direction E. S. E. about 5 miles an hour, when she struck the Arctic. One man was killed, and several others were injured by the concussion.

Two boats were launched, the first of which sunk, and the second was taken possession of by two of the crew and several of the passengers against the orders of the Captain. They were never seen more. The bulkhead of the forecastle was then started, and the force [illegible] of the steamer being lightened by the swing to get at the cargo, [illegible] at two days were consumed in securing the work, when the steamer reached St. John.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.

Supposed Fate of the Arctic's Passengers.—The steamer Europa arrived here last night from Halifax. She had on board some of the passengers who reached Halifax saved from the ill-fated Arctic, amongst whom are Mr. Mitchell, of Charleston, and Mr. D. Saussour, of New Orleans. These gentleman state that they saw the Arctic go down; that when she sunk [illegible] capable of holding seventy persons, was [illegible] took lashed fast. It also went down with the steamer, and many persons in it. They also assert that the wife and family of Mr. Collins were lost beyond all doubt, as they were seen on deck when the steamer sunk. Should the family of Mr. Brown, who shared the fate of the other passengers. It is their impression that very few, excepting the crew and those connected with the vessel were saved. The Arctic soon disappeared, and the sea rolled over her and those on board.

The Evening Post says:—

The Mutual Life Insurance Company and the New York Life and Trust Company will, we learn, be losers on life policies, owing to the deaths by the shipwreck of the Arctic.

The Atlantic Marine Insurance Company has received over a million of dollars in premiums from the Collins line alone, and can well afford to refund a part of it.

RESIGNATION.—We learn that John Brooks-way, one of the members-elect to the House of Commons from Anson county, has resigned his seat, in consequence of ineligibility—he being a Minister of the Gospel.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.—We are glad to hear by letter from the Post Office Department to the Postmaster in this town, that a contract has been made with Mr. Wm. H. Reid to carry the mail from Fayetteville to Barbaysville and back, three times a week, via Kingsbury, Bunn's Level, Summerville, Neill's Creek, and Kenney's Creek. This will supply mail facilities to a large section of the county where they were much needed.

FROM EUROPE.—The Europa has arrived with dates to the 30th.

Cotton was without change. Middling uplands 5¾. Sales of the week 54,000 bales. Flour had slightly improved.

General Intelligence.—Prince Menschikoff had intercepted the allies at the river Amur, and news of a battle was hourly expected. It was probably fought on the 20th ult.

FOR THE FAIR.—We have had the pleasure of examining a beautiful carriage, manufactured by Messrs. Pier & Benain, of this town, and intended for exhibition at the State Fair this week. It is a superb piece of workmanship, the mountings silver plated, all the wood work of the running part made of the best sea soned hickory, elaborately carved, and the painting superior in finish to any thing of the kind we have ever seen here. We hope that it will not only secure to the maker the premium for the most elegant workmanship, but also abundant orders for work in their line.

DEMAND FOR HOUSES.—We regard it as a sign of a prosperous business, that Stores and Dwellings in this place have been in good demand for a year or two past, at far better rents than were formerly current. As an evidence of this, we may state that the large new brick building of Messrs. Hodges & Powers, at the foot of Haymount, though not yet finished, has all been rented, one of the stores for $400, the other for $750, and the upper stories for a Hotel at $600. Each store is to be 12 per cent. on the cost. It is remarkably cheap thing, here for real estate [illegible] and in an age [illegible] to pay their [illegible] interest, and we believe that the [illegible] building, formerly occupying the same [illegible] the above, only rented for about $500. Business is particularly active and in demand.

DUPLIN COUNTY FAIR.—Upwards of 2000 persons attended the County Fair in Kenansville on the 10th inst. Among them were about 800 ladies. About $50 were distributed in premiums, ranging from $1 to $5. In this as in all Similar cases at the South at least, the *amount* of the premium is a matter of no moment—it is the contest to excel which is felt.

Jeremiah Pearsall, Esq. obtained the premium for the best acre of upland corn, 47¾ bushels. J. B. Kelly for the 2d best, 43 bushels. J. Williams for the best acre of lowland corn, 71 bushels. Jeremiah Pearsall, for the 2d best, 67½ bushels. Premiums were awarded to a number of Ladies for Quilts, and other articles of domestic manufacture; to gentlemen for horses, hogs, &c. Also a Silver Cup was voted to the Rev. Mr. Sprunt, for the interest manifested by him and his family in the exhibition—they having embellished it with a profusion of beautiful flowers and shrubbery.

The following were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

Jeremiah Pearsall, President.

O. R. Kenan and Silas Williams, Vice Presidents.

S. M. Grady and I. B. Kelly, Secretaries.

Dr. N. W. Herring, Treasurer.

The Society then appointed Abner Fussell, Jas. B. Cox, Wm. J. Kenan, Isham Fussell, Jas. R. Herring, James G. Britt, N. W. Herring, J. H. Allen, Wm. B. Mallard, and Joel Lewis, delegates to the State Convention, at Fair ground to nominate the President and other officers [illegible] Society who shall be the first.

The Orange County Fair will take place on the 26th and 27th inst. Paul C. Cameron, Esq. is to deliver the Annual Address.

STATE ELECTION.—The Elections, last week in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Baltimore city, resulted in a complete overthrow of the Locofoco party, and triumph of the Whigs, Know Nothings, and anti-Nebraska men.

In Pennsylvania, the Whig candidate for Governor, Pollock, is elected by 15,000 to 30,000 majority, and 18 Whigs, 1 Native, and 6 Locos, are elected to Congress. As regards the Nebraska vote, they stand 22 against it, 3 for it. In the present Congress there are 17 Locos and 8 Whigs. The Legislature is believed to be Whig, ensuring a Whig U. S. Senator to succeed Cooper, Whig.

In Ohio, the American Reform ticket has beaten the Locos for State officers from 40,000 to 50,000 votes. To Congress 8 Whigs, 6 Locos, and 2 Free-soil are elected, as far as heard from. In the present Congress, there are 12 Locos, 6 Whigs, and 3 Free-soilers.

In Indiana, which has now 10 Locos and 1 Whig in Congress, it is stated that about half the delegation now elected are Whigs, and the other half anti-Nebraska Locos.

In Baltimore, the "Gibraltar of Democracy," Hinks, the Know Nothing candidate for Mayor is elected over the Democratic candidate by a majority of 2711 votes. The present Democratic Mayor of that city was elected by a majority of 3,600—which makes a Democratic loss of 6,311 votes. Out of the 30 councilmen, five Democrats only elected.

In Newark, N. J., a Whig Know Nothing Mayor is elected by a large majority.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Wm. Aiken is reelected. Nothing heard from the other Districts.

THE SALISBURY CONVENTION.—Meetings in Duplin and Onslow counties adopted resolutions approving of the proposed Internal Improvement Convention at Salisbury, and appointed delegates thereto as follows:—

Duplin.—Dr. Allmand Holmes, David Reid, Jno. Pearsall, Stephen Graham, John D. Stanford, C. L. Orrell, Wm. D. Hill, Bryan K. Outlaw, N. B. Whitfield, Dr. N. W. Herring, John A. Bryan, Dr. J. D. Pearsall, Kedar Bryan, Abner Fussell, P. Merritt, Burwell Whitfield, Isham R. Fussell, D. Morisy, Edward Armstrong, John W. Hill, Jas. D. Pearsall, Spencer Hill, J. H. Judge, J. B. Carr, James Dickson, Z. Smith, Jr., James G. Branch, Jas. E. Hall, Wm. R. Ward, James Wells, Dr. M. Moore, J. J. Whitehead, Wm. J. Houston, and O. R. Kenan.

Onslow.—E. W. Montford, G. J. Ward, L. W. Humphrey, J. M. Franck, J. H. Foy, Charles Duffy, J. A. Averitt, Jr., W. D. Humphrey, James S. Sheverin, O. B. Sanders, H. B. Sandlin, W. B. Batson, W. F. Morison, E. W. Fonville, George Ward, R. S. McLean, D. A. Humphrey, David W. Sanders, W. J. Gibson, David W. Simmons, and Philip Koonce.

We stand correct'd by the Hillsborough Recorder. In a lastly pointed paragraph we stated that some proposed Plank Roads in that county would run parallel to the rail road. We were mistaken.

At Charleston the new cases of deaths by yellow fever on Tuesday last; 8 on Wednesday.

At Savannah, on Monday 2.

At Augusta, on Tuesday, none; but several new cases occurred.

SMALL—VERY SMALL.—Gov. Reid was invited to the late dinner given to the Hon. John Kerr. It was not a *party* dinner, but was founded expressly on Mr. Kerr's course on the Nebraska bill, about which parties at the South agreed. Consequently gentlemen of both parties united in getting it up; and gentlemen of both parties were invited.

Gov. Reid wrote a letter excusing himself, as follows:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
RALEIGH, Sept. 24, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 6th instant, inviting me to attend a public dinner to be given to the Hon. John Kerr, in consideration of his course during the last session of Congress, on what is familiarly known as the "Nebraska question." I regret that other engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of availing myself of your kind invitation to meet my "old and long tried friend is" at the time you mention; and to join with them in the approval of leading principles, asserted by the action of Congress, on that important measure. Bad faith, on the part of non-slaveholding States, in disregarding compromises forced upon the South, led to the passage of the "Nebraska Act," and to the restoration of a great constitutional principle, from which the Federal Government had departed for more than a quarter of a century. This was an important triumph for the South.

But the fact is notorious that a very considerable portion of the people of the North, are endeavoring to destroy the most sacred compromises of the Constitution, by an unwarranted interference with the domestic institutions of Southern States. These fanatics leave at their own doors the suffering humanity of their own color unclad and unfed, and go beyond the legitimate scope of their authority to join in a crusade against the South, and to bestow their sympathy and their charity upon Outlaws and Fugitives. Their conduct clearly indicates that they are actuated more by hatred towards the South, than by sympathy for the slave. By the exercise of their philanthropy at home, perhaps they may do some good; in attempting to execute it among us, they can do none. We must place ourselves upon the Constitution, and resist the attempted encroachments of the North, in a becoming spirit of friendship, and teach these Abolitionists to mind their own business and let us alone.

Much praise is due to the patriotic men of the North, who have, in the midst of this spirit of fanaticism, stood up so boldly in defence of the Constitution, and of the principles, upon which the Union of the States, of this great Republic can alone be preserved.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient serv't
DAVID S. REID.

Dr. Allen Gunn, Elijah Graves, Sen. Esq., Dr. N. M. Roan, A. C. Lindsay, Esq., Yanceyville, N. C.

How coolly Gov. Reid disposes of Mr. Kerr! He [illegible] his inability to meet *him*, to do him honor for his course. He has nothing to say about *him*. But *much praise is due to the patriotic men of the North!* To Pierce we suppose, who "stood up" for the bill because it would forever prevent the admission of any more Slave States. To Cass and to Douglas, we suppose, who stood up for it because it obliterated *any* line up to which slavery might come.

The object of the dinner was not to glorify "Northern men," as Gov. Reid has done, whether they deserved it or not; but to do honor to a Southern man. And for no Southern man has Gov. Reid a word of commendation.

FREE TICKETS ON RAIL ROADS, &c.—In the South we know little or nothing of a system which has grown to be an intolerable nuisance at the North—that of giving free passage over rail roads, in steamboats, to theatres, and to other places of amusement, to hundreds and even thousands of persons, who claim the privilege on one pretext or another. Originally it was a courtesy granted almost exclusively to Editors, in consideration of the influence always exerted by the press in getting up and sustaining public enterprises. But lately the Editors who avail themselves of it are as one in a hundred, or even one in a thousand. As a class we rather think Editors avoid it—we know several even at the North who do—because of the manifest abuse of the system.

We have just met with a notable instance of the most unpardonable abuse of the courtesy. The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, after mentioning a train which recently left Columbus with 62 passengers, of whom 33 were "dead heads," (as the free passengers are called,) adds,—

"The insolence of some who consider themselves entitled to what they please to call 'the courtesies of the road,' was strikingly shown but a short time since on the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati road. A landlord from a Broadway hotel—a two-dollar-and-a-half-a-day house—was making a pleasure trip across Ohio, having in his train a party of five. From Cincinnati to Columbus the landlord's party were passed as dead heads under the right claimed by him as landlord of a hotel. The conductor, however, who took the train at Columbus, declined extending to the party of six the 'courtesies of the road' from that city to this, but required payment of fare. On the arrival of this landlord at New York he made out his bill for the amount of fare paid by him for his party from Columbus to Cleveland—being the sum of twenty-four dollars—and forwarded the same to Cincinnati to a friend for collection. The amount was refunded, the bill sent to the office in this city, and paid out of the treasury of the Company. We would ask, in all candor, what right that landlord had to travel over this road with his party at the expense of the stockholders? Will he reciprocate the compliment when one of these stockholders visits his hotel? By no means; but he will send him skylarking up six stories, and take two dollars and a half a day for the 'courtesies of his house' while he remains a guest. The impudence of the thing only shows how necessary it is to work a radical reform, and cut up dead-headism by the roots."

In this conclusion of the Ohio Editor we fully concur, and hope that the Legislature of North Carolina will pass a law to that effect.

On one of the rail roads running into New York city, the free passages in 1853 would have produced $160,000 if the regular fare had been paid. Seeing this, the companies endeavored to put an end to the system, and refused to issue any free tickets for 1854; but they found themselves at once assailed by annoying resolutions in the Legislature and the city Council, which they quieted by issuing free tickets to the members of both bodies—instances of bribery to which the members of both are accustomed.

The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in Pittsborough on the first of next November.—*N. C. Argus.*

The Annual Convention of the Baptist Church in the State of North Carolina met in the Church in this place on Thursday last. About 40 Ministers and 70 Lay members are present; and the town is quite full of strangers.

The Rev. Jas. McDaniel of this town was re-elected President, and the Rev. A. McDowell of Raleigh, Secretary.

We learn that the meeting has been a very interesting one, and much liberality has been manifested in the collections made for Missionary and Educational purposes.

The Convention will probably bring its session to a close to-night.

DESPATCH.—Goods that left New York on the 11th inst., were at Fayetteville by Steamer Sun, (Orrell's Line,) on the 15th.

Per Coaster.—Goods that left New York on the 13th September have just got here. They arrived at Wilmington, in 25 days, on Saturday the 7th.

MORE DESPATCH.—The Northern mail due this morning at half-past 5 o'clock, has not arrived at half-past 11. Seventeen hours from Raleigh—59 miles.

W. W. Hawks, son of the Rev. Dr. Hawks of New York, has been elected State Senator of California. He was put through by the Whigs and Know Nothings; and is about 25 years old.

Notice has been given that application will be made to the next Legislature, for a charter for a Bank to be located in the town of Halifax.

The Bank of Charlotte will apply for an increase of its Capital Stock.

Death of an Editor.—We regret to learn that Mr. Nathaniel J. Palmer, Editor of the Milton (N. C.) Spectator, died on Saturday last, at his residence, of congestive fever. Mr. P. was a very enterprising gentleman and very active in his exertions to promote the success of public improvements. He was a very useful man and will be missed by the community of which he was a member.

We are pleased to see that the notorious Edson B. Olds, M. C., from Ohio, the same man that the Brigadier appointed Special Mail Agent, so that he could travel over the Railroads free, and do his electioneering for nothing, has been beaten by Samuel Galloway, Whig, by 2,000 majority.—*Wilmington Herald.*

In the port of New York there were, on Monday, 58 steamers, 186 ships, 118 barques, 100 brigs, 383 schooners, besides a fleet of coal, lumbermen, &c., &c., numbering some 300.

The Democratic press still are anxious to know "what the Southern Whigs will do?" They will do, what they always have done. Hold on, faithfully, manfully, boldly, to their cause and their principles—and support the Constitution, the Laws, and the best interests of their country.—*Ala. Gaz.*

TROY, (N. Y.) Oct. 12.

Eleven Lives Lost.—The ferry skiff upset in the river this morning near the steamboat dock. It contained seventeen persons, including the skiffman, of whom all were drowned but six, including the skiffman, George Yetto. They were principally young men employed in Wheeler & Taylor's chair factory, in West Troy, and were going to work.

A Sad Affair.—Another of those sad events which are now so frequent, and which should be, but are not, a warning to others, occurred in Lynn Mass. last week. A boy of fifteen years, named Charles Johnson, was standing in the door way of his father's house with the muzzle of a gun under his arm, his foot and leg moving in the vicinity of the lock, when it suddenly exploded, the whole charge of shot entering his body underneath the arm, and some of it coming out below the neck. The poor boy lingered until the next day and then died. His dying request to his parents was that the gun, the careless use of which had resulted in so terrible a misfortune, should be burnt.

A Just Verdict.—The Poughkeepsie Herald says that in the September Circuit Court of that district a teacher was arraigned on a charge of cruelty to a pupil. It was shown that for some act of disobedience he had flogged a girl by the name of Frances Gershom, seventeen years of age, with a whip so severely that black and blue marks were left upon her person for weeks afterwards. The Judge charged the jury that the teacher stood in the place of a parent, and had a right to correct a pupil, but in so doing must exhibit a parent's feelings; and if he exceeded what was necessary to preserve order he was liable for assault and battery. He further charged that the means used to preserve order should be adapted to the sex, age, and habits of the pupil, "and left it to the jury to say whether any possible circumstances would warrant a man, whether a teacher or not, in laying his hands in violence or anger on a grown-up girl." The jury returned a verdict against the teacher for the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars.—*Boston Journal.*

Amusing Scene.—Canary in Court.—A man named *Charles Johnson* was yesterday morning brought before the Recorder on a charge of larceny. The property stolen was a bird cage, with a beautiful little canary in it, which was styled "Billy" in the pleadings. During the progress of the case the bird was brought in and placed on the desk beside his Honor the Recorder, when all at once, as if in triumph at the prospect that its captor would be committed, it broke forth in one of the most sprightly carols. The little fellow delivered himself so rapidly and with such whirring sounds that we were unable to catch all of the beautiful song, yet we give as much of it as we could translate:

"To-weet, to-weet,
Charlie Johnson to-weet;
I'm sure you never thought
That here we should meet:
But sir r-r-r,
You dirty cur-r-r-r,
Oh, whee'le to wholly,
I've got you, by golly."

["Silence!" here thundered the Marshal.]

"Che-che wit chit chit,
Oh, don't get into a fit:
Kee-dle-oop—kee-dle-oop,
Here's two in a coop,
So, Marshal Mohaire,
Tu-r-rah, Tu-r-rah."

"Less noise behind there!" again cried out the outraged official who had in his keeping the dignity of the Court.

Chick-a-ree, chick-a-ree,
That's me—that's me;
Sir rur, sir-rur,
That's you—that's you;
When near chee-oo-o-se
Send him to the calaboose.

Here "Billy" concluded, and sat for the remainder of the trial peering quizzically, first with one eye and then the other, at the queer assemblage of spectators and officers, and now and then uttering a little note of satisfaction as the proofs were brought on against his captor.

It is almost needless to add that Johnson was committed.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

A Young Hero.—The sympathies of our citizens have been deeply excited in regard to the sufferers from the disaster to the Arctic. Washington has lost but one citizen, the son of Mr. Isaac Holland; and, while the tear of sympathy flows for his family, a feeling of admiration for the conduct of young Holland rushes up and makes all feel that his was the death of a hero. The survivors of the crew state that Mr. Stewart Holland, the assistant engineer lost, stuck to his duty to the last, and made no effort to save himself. Two minutes before the ship sank he was seen to fire the starboard gun aft."

The Fabian policy of war.—It is said that the constitution of the only military company ever attempted to be organized in Nantucket began with the following article: "Article 1. In case of war this company shall immediately disbanded."

Sambo's criticism.—The pompous epitaph of a close-fisted citizen closed with the following passage of Scripture: "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

"Dat may be so," soliloquized Sambo, "but w'en dat man died, de Lord *did'nt owe 'im a red cent!*"

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 12th inst., by D. G. McRae, Esq., Mr. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM to Miss ALICE BURNS, both of this place.

At Monticello, Moore co., at the residence of Mr. A. Jessup, by Wm. B. Richardson, Esq., Capt. BENJ. P. FRY to Miss CATHARINE J. HOLLINSWORTH.

At Edenton, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Sam'l Johnston, JOHN SYME, Esq., of N. Orleans, to Miss A. C. DE COIN, of Edenton.

DIED,

In this vicinity on Thursday last, MARY, second daughter of James W. Strange, Esq., aged 4 years.

In this Town on the 12th inst., MARY, daughter of James E. and Eliza Mooney, aged about six years. "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

At his residence, in Onslow county, on the 7th inst., of bilious diarrhœa, Dr. GEO. H. McMILLAN, aged 62 years. He was a native of Richmond county, N. C., lived some thirty years in the county of New Hanover and Duplin, and the last fifteen years in Onslow. Dr. McMillan was a warm hearted benevolent gentleman, of pleasing manners, of high integrity of character.

In Franklinsville, on the 4th instant, LAURA FRANCES, only daughter of Thomas A. and Ann C. Hendricks, aged one year and three months.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 16.

BACON—	10	a 11	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba,	25	a 26
CANDLES—F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	28	a 30	NAILS—	5½	a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	85	a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	11	a 12½	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,	13½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p. (sack,)	2 00	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Fair to good,	8¼	a 8¾	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.,	7¼	a 8	Flaxseed,	1 00	a
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
Gunny,	15	a 17½	SHOT—		
Dundee,	14	a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Burlaps,	00	a 00	Buck,	2 25	a
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Peach Brandy,	75	a 85
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	70	a 75
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	55	a 57
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	Northern "		a 45
FEATHERS—	40	a 45	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FLOUR—			Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
Superfine,	6 50	a 0 00	Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Fine,	6 25	a 0 00	American Gin,	30	a 40
Scratched,	6 00	a 0 00	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
GRAIN—			SUGAR—		
Corn,	90	a 1 00	Loaf,	11	a 12
Wheat,	$0	a 0 00	Crushed,	10	a 11
Oats,	55	a	St. Croix,	9	a
Peas,	1 00	a	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Rye,	1 00	a	New Orleans,	6	a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10	a 11	TALLOW—	11	a 12
Green,	4	a 5	TOBACCO—		
IRON—			Leaf,	none.	
Swedes, co. bar,		a 5½	Manufactured,	8	a 15
Ditto, wide,	6	a 6½	WHITE LEAD—	$2½	a 2 50
English,	4	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
LARD—	11	a 12	8 x 10,	2½	a 2½
LEAD—	8	a	10 x 12,	2¾	a
			WOOL—	13	a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Sales this morning at 11 cents.

Cotton market firm.

Flour—Sales rather above present figures, but not sufficiently marked to justify a change.

Corn—No change.

Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 85, Virgin 2 18. Spirits 43 and 44 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 3 35, Virgin 2 62. Spirits firm at 48; some holders ask 49. Tar 3 to 3 05. Common Rosin 1 30; No. 1, 2 25. Fayetteville super Flour sold at 7 12 to 7 50.

Total receipts of cotton 84,337 bales against 57,155 last year. Increase 27,182.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Orrell's Line.] Oct 16—Str Sun, with boat D McLaurin in tow, and goods for H & E J Lilly, Pearce & Ferguson, J W Powers, J A Johnson, E F Lilly, Jesse Thompson, T J Patrick, C E Leete, W J McConnell, Ray & Pearce, J Harman, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, J W Dick, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 12.—Brig Rebecca & Frances fm Boston: Schr. W P Williams fm N London. 13.—From Quarantine, Schr L Whetham fm Charleston.

SHOES.

AN additional supply of SHOES of various qualities, this day received, and for sale by
H. & E. J. LILLY.
Oct. 16, 1854. 40*2t

Shortly Expected,
Another "Entire Stock" of Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.
H. & E. J. L.

Large Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Trust to me executed by A. H. Whitfield, for the purposes therein specified, I shall on the 14th of November next, expose to public sale at the Carriage Manufacturing Establishment of said Whitfield, in the town of Fayetteville,

2 fine Close Carriages,
2 Barouches, 5 fine Top Buggies,
2 second-hand Buggies,
10 Buggies without tops,
5 second-hand Barouches,
3 light Barouches and Rockaways,

And a great many other articles not here enumerated.

Terms of sale, three months' credit on all sums above ten dollars.

JAMES KYLE, Jr., Trustee.
Oct. 16, 1854. 40*ts
Carolinian four times.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

COOK & JOHNSON are now receiving their usual stock, embracing

Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs,

HUNGARIAN BOOTS, extra size and quality of Kip Shoes; also Groceries; and are prepared to offer inducements to dealers in this market, and respectfully invite an examination of their stock by persons visiting this market, and orders from those who do not find it convenient to call in person.

J. H. COOK. RO. JOHNSON.
Oct. 14, 1854. 40-3t

NOTICE.

THE Agricultural Fair for Robeson County will be held at Lumberton, on Thursday the 9th Nov. next. All the members are requested to be present by 9 o'clock, A. M., at which time the Judges for awarding premiums will be appointed. All persons having articles or stocks for exhibition will please bring them in on Wednesday or early Thursday morning.
Oct. 12, 1854. 40-*1t

NEW BOOKS.

BABYLON and Nineveh. Layard's Second Expedition; Freaks of Fortune, by J. B. Jones; Alice Seymour; Ned Musgrave, by Theo. Hook.

Also, further supplies of Capt. Canot; "Alone"; Hard Times, by Dickens. Just received.
Oct. 16. E. J. HALE & SON.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A LARGE STOCK just receiving.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 16.

LAND FOR SALE.

I PURPOSE to sell my TRACT OF LAND, containing 290 acres, situated in the County of Robeson, 20½ miles South of Fayetteville, and about half a mile North of the Camden stage road. There is a clearing of about 40 acres in good condition, with suitable buildings and excellent water. The remainder is densely covered with a forest of pine, suitable for Timber and Turpentine, and within 4 miles of Big Rockfish creek. The whole lies level, and every acre of it is susceptible of cultivation, and in its adaptation to Corn and Cotton, is surpassed by none in this section of the county.

Let any person desirous to purchase, call at the premises and I shall be pleased to show the land, and give further information. NEIL DARROCH.
Oct. 6, 1854. 40*2t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next session of the Legislature, for the emancipation of my servant Louis. JAMES DUNN.
Oct. 14. 40-3t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the approaching Session of the Legislature to charter the Female High School of Fayetteville.
Oct. 13, 1854.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the General Assembly for the State of North Carolina, to emancipate JOHN CARVER, a slave, formerly the property of Jesse Carver but more recently of Rebecca Carver.
Oct. 16. 40-1t

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

MRS. D. S. WILLIAMS will resume her instructions in Music at her Dwelling on Rowan Street, on Wednesday next, the 18th inst.
Oct. 11. 39-2t

Second Fall and Winter Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving their SECOND STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS recently purchased by one of the firm at prices much lower than those of the early part of the season, among which may be seen

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF
DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN MUSLIN DE LAINS,
with a large assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES AND UMBRELLAS.

Wholesale buyers are respectfully invited to examine their goods.
Oct. 9, 1854. 39-tf

UNION HALL

Upholsterer and Mattress Factory.

The Largest this side of Baltimore.

WITH my always very extensive Mattress Factory, I have now combined the UPHOLSTERING business, and have engaged a first rate workman, one who has worked with distinction in most of the principal Capitals in Europe, and also in one of the largest houses in New York. I am now prepared to make all sorts of SOFAS, LOUNGES, CHAIRS of all sorts, CHURCH CUSHIONS, &c. In short, anything in that line that can be or ever was made. Spring, Hair, Cotton, Moss, and Shuck Mattresses always on hand, of the best quality.

Repairing promptly and neatly executed.

Call and examine, opposite the new Seminary.
JACOB OTTARBURG.
Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1854. 39-3w

EQUITY SALE.

ROBESON COUNTY.

BY virtue of a Decree rendered in the Court of Equity, upon the Petition of John Taylor, Archibald McCormick and wife, and others, I shall on Saturday the 11th of November next, before the door of the Court House in the town of Lumberton, offer for sale a tract of LAND lying on both sides of Hare Swamp, adjoining Alexander McMillan and others, containing 1404 acres. About 200 acres are cleared, the balance is valuable for Timber and Turpentine, lying within 4 or 5 miles of Lumber river.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, the balance in equal payments at one and two years.

R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.
Oct. 7, 1854. 39-4s

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th inst., his negro man GEORGE. He is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, was raised in Richmond, Va., and sold to a negro trader a few months ago. I will give the above reward for his confinement in jail so that I get him again.

W. D. McNEILL.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 10, 1854. 39-1tsw*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1854.

Jacob Alford, Neill McDonald, and wife, vs. Cornelius Trawick, Alexander Dew, and David Dew.

Petition for partition of Land. To August Term, 1854.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Cornelius Trawick, Alexander Dew, and David Dew, who are Heirs at Law and Tenants in common of the Estate of Henry Trawick, deceased; that the said Cornelius Trawick, Alexander Dew, and David Dew hath removed from the State and are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six successive weeks, notifying the said Cornelius Trawick, Alexander Dew, and David Dew to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be holden for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of August, A. D., 1854, and of American Independence, 79th year. Issued, 7th Oct., 1854.

40-*6w SD'H. HOWELL, C. C. C.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of a law to emancipate Peter Turner, of Fayetteville.
Oct. 10, 1854. 39-3tpd

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Certain Cure for Erysipelas. Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Remarkable instance of the efficacy of these Medicines.—Charles Martin, Anthony street, New York, was afflicted for three years with this disease, large blotches, purple, came out on his face, and different parts of his body, which very much irritated the system, and thus caused a derangement of his general health, although he tried many reputed remedies, nothing would cure him. Five weeks ago, he bought a quantity of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and he has just informed Professor Holloway, that he is perfectly cured, and his face and complexion are as clear as possible.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (late 80 Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Venders of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire; and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents and $1.50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. T. W. & D. SANDS New York, and Mr. J. HOKSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

Wholesale, by S. E. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

MISS M. BINGHAM.

THE next session of her school will commence on Monday, the 9th of October, at her own house on Old street.

She will teach the various English branches usually taught in High Schools, also, Drawing and Painting.

Sept. 30 356t

A. J. O'HANLON

HAS removed to the Brick Store next west of the Bank of Fayetteville, where he offers for sale low for Cash, Good Notes, or in exchange for country Produce.

- 80 Bags Rio Coffee.
- 20 " Laguira Coffee.
- 5 Hhds. P. R. Sugar.
- 50 Bbls. Coffee Sugar.
- 15 Hhds. Molasses.
- 40 Kegs Nails.
- 25 Boxes Candles.
- 40 Bags Shot.
- 1000 Lbs. Bar Lead.

ALSO,

Window Glass, Putty, Soap, Indigo, Madder, Saleeratus, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Painted Pails, Brooms, Candles, Tubs, &c.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to look over the above stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 2. 36-2m

A. N. McDONALD,

(Formerly with James Kyle.)

TAKES this method of informing his friends and acquaintances, that he has associated himself with W. B. Shemwell in the Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS BUSINESS, in the Store formerly occupied by P. Shemwell, in the Shemwell Hotel Building, where he will be pleased to see all who may favor him with a call.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 36-6m

5000 lbs. extra North Carolina Bacon, at J. & T. WADDILL'S.

Oct. 2. 36-

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Plantation, on East side of Cape Fear River, known as the McKay and Toomer Lands, purchased at the recent sale of my deceased father's estate, containing 530 acres of as good farming land as is to be found in the County of Cumberland. Any one in want of a good farm, convenient to the best market in the Southern country, could not do better than to purchase this, as a bargain may be had. I will be pleased to show it to any one who may give me a call. J. W. STRANGE.

Sept. 26, 1854. 35-tf

NOTICE.

HAVING opened a Store on East side of Gillespie street, opposite P. P. Johnson, and one door South of W. Draughon, I would beg leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that I have just received my stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Sugar and Coffee, &c.,

Which I will sell on accommodating terms.

SAML. CAIN, Jr.

Sept. 27, 1854 35-2m

CARRIAGE MATERIALS.

JUST received a general assortment of Carriage Materials of the best quality, consisting of Springs, Axles, Dash Irons, Seat Arms, Hub and Sand Bands,—Silver and Brass. Maleable Irons Also, Band, Oval, Rod, Square and Tire Irons of almost every size; likewise Hubs, Spokes and Rims; together with Laces, wide and narrow,—Oil Carpeting, Enamelled Cloth,—plain and figured. Together with Linseed Oil and Paints of all kinds, for sale. Apply to

BEVERLY ROSE

Sept. 25. 35-6w

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have gone into the FANCY DRY GOODS' business exclusively, and are now receiving a very large Stock, which we offer at wholesale and retail cheaper than they have ever been offered in this place,—consisting of black, plain, plaid and brocade Alpacas; plain and plaid Cashmeres; Delains of every color; French and English Merinos; black, brocade, plaid and tan silks.

Black and plaid Ginghams; fine black and plaid Shawls, Talmas, Mantillas and Cloaks; embroidered and plain Cloth of different colors, for Ladies' Cloaks; embroidered Handkerchiefs, Undersleeves, Collars and Chemizettes; a large lot of Pic-nic and Kid Gloves, of every color; Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters, black and colored, with and without heels.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linings, Kerseys; Sheetings and Shirtings, bleached and unbleached; Red Blankets and Negro ditto; Carpeting and Rugs.

A large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas; and indeed every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

Sept. 14, 1854. 31tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Fall supply of

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas, &c.

Among which are:

French and English Merinos, very cheap;
Muslin Delain and Alpacas;
Brocade, Plaid and Plain Silks;
Muslin and Bobinet Sleeves and Collars;
Merino and other Shawls, long and square;
Calico and Ginghams;
Silk and Calico Handkerchiefs;
Best make of Bolting Cloths;
A Large stock of Ready-Made Clothing;

With many other goods. All of which having been purchased by the package at the late reduced prices will be offered wholesale and retail at very low prices.

Sept. 15, 1854. 32-tf

Removal.

FRANCIS SHENTON

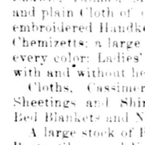
BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store adjoining George McNeill, Esq., Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., where he now offers for sale the largest and most varied assortment of

Pumps and Hydraulic Machines

and Fixings ever offered in the market, comprising Hydraulic Rams; Brass Bibb Guage and Stop Cocks, to suit every kind of water works or Steam Engines; Sheet Lead and Piping of various sizes; Lifting and Force Pumps; Garden Engines; Shower Baths, &c., of his own manufacture. A variety of articles for household use, such as Brass and Plated Basin Cocks, Plug Basins, &c. Also, A. BARKER'S PATENT double action Lifting and Force PUMP, working in a single cylinder, without reaction of water. This Pump is made to work in Wells of any depth, and of sizes to raise from 30 to 1000 gallons of water per minute. It is undoubtedly the most simple, durable, and efficient Pump known to the world.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

EDWIN GLOVER.



HAS returned from the North, with a large stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Military Goods, &c.,

Which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on short time to those who pay when their bills are presented.

Among his Stock may be found:

Watches, of all kinds and prices; Watch Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Bracelets; Gold Pens; Gold Pencils; Gold Thimbles; Gold, Silver and common Spectacles; Silver and Plated Spoons; Butter Knives; Portmonaies; Coral Beads; Colt's Pistols; Accordeons; Music Boxes; Plated Cake Baskets; Plated Card Baskets; Plated Castors and Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays; Military Goods of all kinds;

And almost every thing else usually kept in a Jewelry Store.

A fine assortment of CLOCKS.

☞ Strict attention paid to repairing Watches and Jewelry. EDWIN GLOVER.

August 30, 1854. 27-3m

A large quantity of Manufactured TOBACCO, of various brands and prices, for sale by STEDMAN & HORNE.

July 20, 1854 16tf

Shemwell House,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business.—No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage, a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.

P. SHEMWELL.

Feb'y 15, 1854 71tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

E. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 20. 83-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about **1260 acres of Land,** suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There are on the premises a good saw and grist mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also a dwelling, and all the necessary out-houses, in good repair.

Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Tarry Place, on which there is a small farm, a dwelling house and other houses.

On the first named tract there are cut about twenty-five thousand Turpentine boxes, from two to four years old.

All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

WM. R. BOLTON.

Oct. 27, 1853. 40tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DISTILLERS' AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of NAVAL STORES. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; and extensive Wharves and Warehouses to protect SPIRITS TURPENTINE from exposure. NAVAL STORES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c., will be shipped to any House in New York, or to other Markets if desired; and liberal Cash Advances made on consignments. I refer to the following Distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Harpsborough.
W. Earpe & Co., "
A. G. Thornton Esq. Johnston county
Spencer Fountain, Esq. "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. "
Messrs. Bridges & Durham, "
" Blow & O'Neal "
" Searles & Adams, Sampson county
" M. & G. Lee, "
D. T. Durham, "
B. Godwin, Esq. Robeson county
C. W. Crawford, Esq. "
Lovet Peacock, Esq. Columbus county
W. J. Outland & Co., Bladen county, N. C.

June 9, 1854 4tf

1854.

SPRING SUPPLY.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,

Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES,
French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ They make their purchases for Cash, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guarantied with regard both to price and quality. Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES, from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Dec. 7, 1853 51-tf

Pure East India Castor Oil.

WE have just received a supply of Pure East India CASTOR OIL, without taste or smell, first introduced by us into this market last Spring.

FOULKES & MACRAE.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Materiel on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention.

My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability. THOS. C. FULLER.

Oct. 26, 1853. 39tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at wholesale or retail.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Dec. 10, 1853. 52

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by McLAURIN & STRANGE

June 12, 1854. 4tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 26, 1852 3-tf

500,000 lbs. Cotton and Linen RAGS wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

DAVID MURPHY.

Feb'y 1854 74tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853 26-tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1854. 64y-pd

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best materials and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical* hand, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853 63tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House, where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 7, 1852 73tf

STEDMAN & HORNE.

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853 81tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

Gill's Ne Plus Ultra BURNISH.

THE Subscriber, a practical Boot-maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's "*understanding*" a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded. The result is "*Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish.*" He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call on him at Mr. Nathan Sikes' boot and shoe establishment, on Person street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.

THOMAS GILL.

Nov. 9, 1853. 47tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

STOW & SMART,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

THOMAS & FRANKLIN,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware,

No. 128 Pearl Street, and 94 Water Street,

NEW YORK.

July 8, 1854. 12-6mpd

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

REMOVAL AND NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have removed to the store on Hay Street, formerly occupied by M. McKinnon, one door west of Cook & Johnson, where they are receiving a large and compelte STOCK of GOODS in their line, comprising

GROCERIES of all kinds; Hardware; Cutlery; Hollow-ware; Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Turpentine Tools, &c.

They will sell Goods as cheap and on as favorable terms as any house in this place.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods. G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO.

Aug. 17, 1854. 24-tf

TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852 18tf

LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO." for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. E. TROY, Jr.

July 25, 1854. 17tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854 4tf

200 *Bales prime HAY.*

WOULD like to dispose of it in lots to Turpentine men. J. & T. WADDILL.

April 19, 1854. 89tf

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferrreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.

July 20, 1854. 15-

Page's Improved Patent Circular Saw Mills.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

N. Schroeder St., near West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing establishment, and that their facilities are now such as to enable them to execute all orders, with promptness, for their CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the Union, as also STEAM POWERS of all sizes and kinds, HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, together with various other machines and implements to economise labor.

Since their Circular Saw Mills were invented by, and patented to the Senior Partner, they have made many improvements which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered among the greatest labor saving inventions of the age.

A Pamphlet containing full descriptions of their *three classes of Mills*, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c., will be sent to any Gentleman applying for one by letter, post paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action brought in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, for an infringement of their *Patents Rights*, they hereby forwarn the public from purchasing Mills, similar to theirs, from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.,

JNO. M. ROSE.

May 26, 1854. 300Y

M. A. BAKER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTORY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of double and single-barrel Shot Guns; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Drinking Cups and Flasks; Percussion Caps, of American, English and French make; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Maynard's Repeating and Revolving Pistols, with Revolving Hammers; Allen's single Self-Cocking, from 2 to 6 inches; German Pistols of all qualities; Bowie Knives; Hunting Knives; Blowing Horns; Cane Guns; Air Guns. All of which are offered at wholesale or retail, on moderate terms.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards. A good assortment constantly on hand.

Jobbing of all kinds executed with promptness and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

Warren Prior,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

HAS just received his Fall Stock of Gold and Silver WATCHES, of various qualities and prices; Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Keys and Seals; latest styles Ear Rings and Breast Pins, (Mosaic;) Gold Rings of all qualities; Gold Lockets, Pencils, Pens, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Studs; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Silver and Plated Spoons; Silver Cups and Butter Knives; Plated Cake and Card Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays.

Double and single-barrel Guns; double and single-barrel Pistols; Colt's Repeaters; Self-cocking and Revolving Pistols; Powder Flasks; Game Bags; Shot Belts; Percussion Caps; Bone Knives, Razors and Scissors; Clarionets, Flutes, Violins, Music Boxes, Fifes, Accordeons; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Card Cases; Ladies' Work Boxes; Portmonaies; Hair, Tooth and Lather Brushes; Spy Glasses; Coral; Dog Collars; Sewing Birds; Ivory Tablets; Pearl Salt Spoons; Silver Pickle Knives and Forks; Thermometers; Canes, &c. &c. The public are invited to call and examine.

A good assortment of CLOCKS at very low prices,—warranted.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in the best manner, and warranted.

All kinds of Jewelry repaired.

August 17, 1854. 23-4m

1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, and
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IS now in Store and ready for inspection, embracing by far the largest and most extensive assortment we have ever offered to the Trade, and is well worthy the examination of every Merchant visiting this place.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 14, 1854. 22tf1m

Western Rail Road Office,

Fayetteville, July 25, 1854.

THE Board of Directors have this day called for the following Assessments on the Capital Stock of this Company, viz:

4 per cent. payable on the 1st Sept. 1854.
5 " " " " " 2d Oct. 1854.
5 " " " " " 1st Nov. 1854.
5 " " " " " 1st Dec. 1854.

Stockholders will please be prepared to pay punctually, as it will require the whole Assessments to be paid to meet the progress of the work.

By order of the Board.

JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r
W. R. R. Co.

18tf]

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY.

Apr 12, 1854. 87-tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 26, 1854. 8tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

Crockery, China, and Glass Ware.

I AM now receiving my Fall Stock of the above Goods, comprising a General Assortment, to which the attention of Country Merchants is respectfully invited.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Aug. 18, 1854. 22-3m

FOR SALE,

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualities to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest factory prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Sept. 1852. 30tf

1005 SACKS SALT.
20 Bbls. New Crop N. O. Molasses,
No. 3 Mackerel,

For C. T. HAIGH & SON.

May 11. 96-tf

Fall, 1854.

New Firm and New Goods.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

All of which they offer to purchasers at low prices and upon accommodating terms.

From long experience, and by strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

B. F. PEARCE.] [J. B. FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, August 12, 1854. 23tf

The OLD NORTH STATE in 1776,

BY Rev. Dr. CARUTHERS.

100 COPIES of Dr. Caruthers's new work on the "Revolutionary Incidents and Sketches of Character, chiefly in the Old North State." Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 26.

JONES'S DIGEST

OF Reported Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, from Dec. 1845 to August 1853, inclusive, embracing all decisions subsequent to Iredell's Digest and previous to Dec. 1853. By Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. Reporter to the Supreme Court.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

WANTED.

1000 BUSHELS of Rye; 500,000 lbs. well dried Rye straw, for which the highest market prices will be paid on delivery at our Store n Lower Fayetteville. JESSUP & CO.

July 1, 1854. 10-tf

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plots and quantity, together with a fair description and price.—My commissions shall be moderate.

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

Wiley's North Carolina Reader.

A FURTHER SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

FOR SALE.

A NEW two-horse Waggon, complete.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 8. 3-tf

MORSE'S School Geography;
The Presbyterian Psalmodist;
Cooper's Virgil;
Parley's Common School History;
Mellvill's Sermons;
Jay's Prayers, a further supply just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 5.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

A Rare Chance for Cash.

THE Subscriber wishing to [illegible] offers his place for sale, containing [illegible] Land at Cypress Creek, [illegible] South River, and twelve miles [illegible] is on the place a good [illegible] nient Warehouses, [illegible] out houses; a good [illegible] recently set on the most approved [illegible] fixtures and good sheds [illegible] Rosin and Spirits can be [illegible] less than boating expenses [illegible] can be $10,000 to $12,000 [illegible] to good paying cotton [illegible] tinue bought at reasonable [illegible] of fine farming land, a part [illegible] a fine state of cultivation [illegible] good. I also offer a [illegible] ness and Road Waggon [illegible] with iron axles, and [illegible] pressly for hauling goods [illegible] present stock of Goods [illegible] every variety of goods. I would [illegible] and give a bargain. [illegible] Mercantile and Distilling [illegible] give me a call. If the Goods [illegible] the stock on hand will be sold at [illegible] 10th of October.

Any information will be given by addressing Cypress Creek Post Office, Bladen [illegible]

P. S. All persons indebted [illegible] make payment at the [illegible] ness must be closed up [illegible] given on back standing [illegible]

Aug. 7, 1854.

4,500 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

THE subscribers offer [illegible] quantity of Land, [illegible] on the Cape Fear River, [illegible] James Smith, Esq., deed. [illegible] into three separate and distinct [illegible] plied with comfortable dwellings [illegible] situated in the pine woods [illegible] tations, and are perfectly healthy [illegible] and valuable plantations [illegible] Swamp, together with large [illegible] lands; they lie all adjoining [illegible] suit purchasers, either all together [illegible] may suit best. Either of the [illegible] the land, at any time, to suit [illegible] them. Any further information [illegible] addressing either one of the subscribers [illegible] O., Bladen county, N. C. [illegible] bargain may be obtained on the premises.

Aug. 18, 1854.

☞ THE CHEST [illegible]

SIR ASTLEY COOPER, [illegible]

The eminent Medical Practitioner [illegible] legacy to the world.

Great Precautions in Consumption.

ing Cure for Pulmonary Complaints.

WITHOUT THE USE OF

Sir A. C., Bart., invents the [illegible]

Medicated Fur Chest Protector.

To all persons of all ages [illegible] and a safe shield against [illegible] sumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, [illegible] afflictions of the Lungs, which are [illegible] state of the chest, according to [illegible] final changes of our climate.

"The Protector" is composed [illegible] lined with silk and padded, which, [illegible] neck, covers the chest, in so agreeable [illegible] once worn, it does not [illegible] a moment.

"The Protector," although [illegible] into America, is making [illegible] United States, the Canadas, South [illegible] West Indies. It has for a long time [illegible] ticle in England and on the continent of [illegible] it has grown in many countries to the [illegible] article of dress.

To demonstrate these facts [illegible] resident in your city or its [illegible] ficial effects of wearing the Protector [illegible] to doctoring of any kind. The cost [illegible] articles is a mere trifle, not one [illegible] No one who values the health [illegible] will be without them. The [illegible] are not alone recommending them [illegible] ducing them. Harcourt, Bradley & Co. [illegible] and Manchester, England, were originally [illegible] with the manufacture of the Protector [illegible] ed Dr. Cooper, and continue to [illegible] to his original instructions, and [illegible] those who would wear "The Protector" [illegible] their being genuine.

Remember this is a staple article [illegible] Medicine.

RETAIL PRICES.

Gent's Size,	$1 00
Ladies' do.	1 00
Boys' and Misses' do.	75

HARCOURT BRADLEY & Co.,
38 Ann street and 102 Nassau street, New York.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood street, Cheapside, London. Manufactory, 14 Market street, Manchester, England.

H., B. & Co. are establishing Depots for "The Protector" in all parts of America. Surgeons, Druggists, Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Hatters and Milliners, also Gentlemen's Valet Store Keepers are entrusted with the wholesale or retail distribution of them, and to whom liberal terms are offered for their enterprise and the opportunity opens to them for safe and profitable business. For terms, apply to

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & Co.,
38 Ann street, New York.

Sept. 15, 1854.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

THE HYDROMAGEN,

OR, WATERPROOF, ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE

CORK SOLES.

Manufactured by HARCOURT, BRADLEY & Co., 38 Market Street, Manchester.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood street, Cheapside, London, England. American Establishment, 38 Ann street and 102 Nassau street, New York.

THE Hydromagen is a valuable discovery, protecting the feet from damp or cold, and is a preventative of many Lung diseases, without doctoring whatever. The Hydromagen is composed of a sole, and worn inside the boot or shoe, and by its medicated character is a powerful antidote to consumption.

For Gentlemen it will be found agreeable and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet if the Hydromagen is inserted. Ladies may wear the lightest of dress shoes in the most inclement weather with safety, while Consumption, so prevalent among the females of our country, may be thwarted by their own exertion. They entirely supercede overshoes, because they cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner, and, besides, are not dangerous to wear in the most icy weather, like India rubbers. While they keep the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen, being a mere thin slice of cork prepared and placed inside, does not increase the size of the foot, nor cause the foot to appear untidy. To Ladies it is extremely valuable, as they may enjoy balls and parties with comfort and healthy effects. There are many other slight as to scarce need mention; but we feel sure that those who patronize them will find their yearly doctor's bills greatly diminished thereby.

As the Hydromagen is becoming more extensively known, the sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent every year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Vienna and Berlin, our sales reached 1,752,000 pairs of Cork Soles. This year the number will far surpass it.

Ask the Faculty their opinion of the Hydromagen as a preventative for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

Men's Size, per pair,	50 Cents.
Ladies' do. do.	50 do.
Boys' & Misses' do.	25 do.

NOTICE.—From the Retail Prices we allow a liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers, so that any storekeeper may make a fine profit on the article, while they are an article that may be kept in any house among any class of goods. For terms, apply to

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